THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, July 16th, 1913

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MARKET REPORT.

Patent Flour	5.50
Rye Flour	3.80
Rye	.66
Butter	22-25
Eggs	.17
Beef, live	5-5½
Pork, dressed	9½-10
Veal	8-10
Hay, Timothy	$10-$12
New potatoes	$1.00
Hides	9-10
Hens	.12
Oats	35-40

No, Indeed.

Ignorance of the law does not prevent the losing lawyer from collecting his bill.—Puck.

A Remedy.

Benham—He called me a driveling idiot. Mrs. Benham—Well, don't drivel.—Exchange.

3 Young Ladies WANTED

A competent young lady for book-keeper and stenographer, a young lady for a cashier, also a saleslady for 2nd floor ready-to-wear department. Good positions for the right parties.

Apply or write to

WM. GREENBERG

THE BIG STORE

Necedah, - Wisconsin

WANT COLUMN

WANTED—A girl for general house work. Apply to Mrs. James Wright, 3rd street south.

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey bull calf, three months old. Kronholm Bros., Grand Rapids, R. D. 4—2t pd.

WANTED—To rent a barn to store automobile within three blocks of court house. Phone 109.

WANTED—Lady bookkeeper, one with some experience. Must write a good hand. Inquire at Normington Bros. laundry.

MEN WANTED—For work in mill and wood yard. Steady employment for good men. Brunet Falls Mfg. Co., Cornell, Wis.

WANTED—A cook, Girl or woman for a small family going to Hazelhurst for two months. Mrs. F. MacKinnon.—3t

FOR SALE OR RENT—40 acres hay in city limits, west side. N. H. Robinson.—2t pd.

FOR SALE—Model 16, Buick touring car; practically new, fully equipped. Can be bought right. Will consider real estate in exchange. W. J. Conway.—2t.

FOR RENT—7 room house. Inquire of Fred Mosher.—tf.

WANTED—Girl with some experience to set type. Times office, Nekoosa.

WANTED TO RENT—A farm with stock. V. C. Hill, Biron, Wis.—2t. pd.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Cheap, my candy and ice cream stand on 3rd Avenue south known as the Beadle place. Inquire of George Forrand.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—At a bargain, 80 acre cleared farm. Address P. O. Box 291, Grand Rapids, Wis.—tf.

FOR RENT—Offices in MacKinnon block lately vacated by T. J. Cooper. —tf.

FOR SALE—My Maxwell, 5 passenger touring car, guaranteed to be in first class condition, at a bargain. O. R. Roenius.—tf.

For Sale Cheap

We have on hand one Thomas hay loader, three tedders, two rakes, a few mowers and some binders as well as binder twine, machine oil, etc., that we must clean up on and will sell them on very liberal terms. If you can't come to see them write us for prices.

NASH HARDWARE CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

...OUR SEMI-ANNUAL...

SHIRT SALE!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY,
July 18th and 19th.

Any Shirt in The House at

89 Cents

This sale includes any shirt in the house.
Shirts that sell at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

FREE---Every customer buying the twelfth shirt will be given their money back. No shirts sold before eight o'clock Friday morning.

ABEL & PODAWILTZ CO.

Outfitters to All Mankind, Grand Rapids, Wis.

ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Port Edwards Man Uses a Razor to Cause His Death.

Stanley Novok attempted to commit suicide at Port Edwards on Friday evening by cutting his throat with a razor, and it was thought for a time that he would be successful, but at last reports he was somewhat better.

Novok boarded at the hotel of E. F. Deyo and nothing was known of his desire to die until he was found lying on the floor of his room by Landlord Deyo, bleeding profusely from several gashes in his throat, which it was evident he had inflicted himself with a razor.

A physician was summoned at once and he had quite a task to do anything for the injured man, who seemed determined to die, but his wounds were eventually dressed. It was thought at first that his wounds would prove fatal, but he has since been gaining somewhat and the indications are that he will get well. No reason could be given for the rash act of the man, as he had apparently been in his usual health when last seen by his companions.

Lives there a man to-day who, when he sees the crowds of care free boys sporting at their favorite swimming holes, would not give all he possesses could he but for a few short hours be transported back to those joyous hours that he spent with his boyhood companions paddling dog fashion in the old swimming hole. Water had no terrors for him then, providing he could get into it in his own fashion, minus a bar of soap and a towel. These things were accessoris of the bath undreamed of. But who ever heard a boy call it a bath. A shrill whistle at the corner, two fingers and a chubby fist shoved into the air was always the signal for a corps of lusty youngsters to start on a rush for the river. We can see it now, as old codgers; when we pause for a moment and permit our memory to wander back over the lapse of years; the beckoning waters beneath the shady trees, the old spring board, the rock out in the river that only the more adventurous dared to swim to, the race to see who would be first in the water, the struggling shoulders and chattering teeth as a tow head came to the surface to hear the old gag "gee fellers the water is fine," a score of sunburned backs, the little fellows paddling close to shore, and when some one shouts, "chaw raw beef," the rush for shore and the scramble to untie clothes that have been knotted by an artist. Those were glorious times; those days in the eve of childhood and the dawn of youth, and how we envy them as we see the boys today wending their happy ways to the river. But there is one thing we don't as shoes and stockings were a quarter as shoes and stockings are a quarter of a century ago, and the boy with one suspender and a pair of jean trowsers is missing in the crowds we see to day, but they are boys, true American boys, every one of them, and there is nothing sweeter and dearer to the heart of any man than the carefree prankster, the healthful games and the mirthful laughter of boys and girls.—Mosinee Times.

Forgiving.

When a man is his own worst enemy he is usually willing to forgive and forget.—Puck.

A Freak.

Maud—She's quite a linguist! She has eight tongues at her fingers' ends. Bill—Is she in a museum?

SEVERAL NEW LAWS

Municipal Slaughterhouse For Cities of 5,000 Population.

Among the new laws received by the County Clerk is one pertaining to drainage which provides that whenever six or more land owners want a drainage system put in or a water course enlarged for the purpose of draining a marsh, swamp or overflowed lands, application should be made to the supervisors of the town in which the ditch is to be made and petitions served on land owners to be affected. The supervisors are also authorized to let the contract and determine the assessments to be made. When ever one or more land owners want a drainage put in they should apply to the county or circuit court.

Another law relative to the printing of election ballots makes it the duty of every county clerk to print, at the same time the official ballots are printed tally sheets and poll lists of each precinct in the county.

According to another law recently passed every city in the state of more than 5,000 population is authorized to construct a municipal slaughter house maintained and inspected by the health department of the city.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Frank Menier left on Monday for Canada where he will be employed.

Mrs. John Wooddell and son have been visiting in City Point the past week.

Miss Ruth Livernash of Wausau was a guest of friends in the city several days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Timm of Merrill are visiting with relatives and friends in the city for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Scott of Rockford, Ill. spent several days here during the past week visiting with friends.

E. A. Hannon of Waupaca spent Sunday in the city visiting with his family who are visiting at the Chas. Kellogg home.

Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, says he will never return to the United States. Well, if Jack can stand it, guess the rest of us can.

Mrs. L. M. Alexander of Port Edwards was a guest at the L. A. Pradt and J. W. Coates homes at Wausau several days the past week.

Rev. Nommenson, Rev. Pautz and Rev. Gieselman have been in Appleton the past week attending the Synod of the Lutheran church.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel and son Fred returned on Monday from Sturgeon Bay where they had spent a week visiting with friends.

Mrs. Peter McCamley and daughter Ruth are in Milwaukee this week where Miss Ruth will undergo a slight operation in one of the hospitals.

Alex, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Mroz, of the town of Sigel, broke his thigh on Sunday while engaged in a friendly scuffle with a companion.

Miss Lola Whitrock, another graduate of the Grand Rapids Business College, has accepted a position as stenographer and office assistant for Jenson Bros.

Henry Schrader, a recent graduate of the Business College, left last week to take a position as bookkeeper and stenographer for Chalnson Brothers at Wautoma.

Mrs. Wm. Lee of Tomah and Mrs. Fay Smith of Chicago returned to their homes on Thursday after a weeks visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Kenyon.

Mrs. Lydia Duncan departed on Thursday for Waupaca after spending several weeks in the city visiting at the home of her son, Fred Duncan on Third Avenue south.

Mrs. C. H. Gouthier of Wisston, N. D., spent several days here last week visiting her sister, Mrs. M. A. Bogoger. Mrs. Gouthier went from here to Merrill to visit with relatives for a time.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Williams of Bruce are in the city this week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Williams. They made the trip here by auto. On Tuesday the two families drove to Stevens Point.

Mrs. E. H. Peltier and mother Mrs. N. Laramie were in Green Bay on Sunday to spend the day with her daughter Lelah who submitted to an operation for appendicitis at St. Vincents hospital a week ago.

Mesdames McGlynn and Meeteer returned on Monday from Cambria, where they had been to visit their sons, Douglas McGlynn and Ned Meeteer, who are employed in a canning factory at that point.

John Normington is nursing a very painful sprained ankle which he sustained while alighting from a rig in New London on Wednesday. He has been able to be about the past week with the aid of crutches.

John Belanger of Billings, Montana, who has been in the city the past two weeks visiting with his sister, Mrs. Edward Lynch, departed on Saturday for a visit at Tomahawk and Duluth before returning to his home.

August Wadel, an employe of the Ellis Lumber Co., had the first finger of his left hand taken off at the first joint and the second and third fingers badly cut up by getting his hand caught in a conveyor chain.

Mrs. Frank Steib and daughter Carol are in Milwaukee this week where Miss Carol will submit to a slight operation at Sacred Heart hospital. They will be accompanied home by Mr. Steib who has been there the past three weeks.

Ryland Boorman who has been spending several days in the city visiting with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Boorman, departed on Tuesday evening for Tahoe, California, to again take up his work with the United States Bureau of Fisheries. During the past several months Ryland has been doing some work along that line for the state at the lakes around Madison.

Mrs. James Miller and son Lloyd have gone to Montana to live. They have taken up a half section of land under the desert land law adjoining the 300,000 acre ranch belonging to Wheelock & Whitrock of Fargo, N. D., which is being cut up and sold for farms. C. S. Whittlesey, sales agent for the company, and Mrs. Whittlesey have also taken up land. Their present address is Twodot, Montana.

Women certainly are obstinate creatures. One in Boston is contesting the dictum of three courts that declared her dead.

WANT TO START COMPANY

McGirr & Ginsburg Have Dirt Loader Which May be Made in This City.

J. McGirr of DeKalb, Ill. and G. Ginsburg of this city have an excavator and loader which they have been giving demonstrations with in this city during the past few days which seems to provide a rapid and cheap method of removing dirt from a cellar or other excavation and loading it on a wagon.

The machine is operated by means of a gasoline engine, and is so arranged that scrapers full of earth are drawn from the excavation and dumped onto a conveyor, which loads the dirt onto a wagon.

On Tuesday the machine was in operation on First Street digging a cellar under the building recently moved by Wm. Slattery. Here the machine seemed to work in good shape, the only difficulty being to have the dirt hauled away as rapidly as it was loaded onto the wagons.

The excavator is not a particularly cumbersome affair, and can be moved about from place to place with the aid of a team of horses without any trouble, and it can be operated by two men and the gasoline engine.

The machine was invented by J. McGirr and the patents on same are owned by Messrs. McGirr and Ginsburg, and the machine is being demonstrated here with the hope of interesting local capital in the proposition with the intention of putting up a factory to manufacture the machines. It would seem as if where any amount of excavating is being done that the machine would save the price of itself in a very short time, besides doing the work in a much more rapid manner than it could be done in the ordinary way. The operation of the machine was watched by a large number of people yesterday and everybody seemed to be impressed with the manner in which it did the work.

ARE WE LAW CRAZY.

What Benefit is Derived From the Large Number Passed.

Every two years the legislature meets at Madison, and each succeeding meeting is longer than the last, and the indications are that the time is not far distant when that body of law makers will have to be in session all the time to take care of the laws that are necessary to govern this commonwealth.

One would think that as we pass more laws that the time would come when every subject would have been properly treated and there would be no more laws to pass but it seems to work in the opposite direction. And of what use are the laws after they have been enacted?

Several years ago there was a law passed forbidding the sale of cigarettes in the state. Did anybody stop selling them? Well, hardly any. You can go into almost any place where tobacco is sold and buy cigarettes the same as before the law was passed, and as yet we have never heard of a prosecution under the law. Now a boy must be over 16 years of age, according to law, before he can purchase tobacco at a store. However, we will bet dollars to doughnuts that any kid can buy tobacco the same as he always could.

Under a recently framed law a person on the black list cannot loiter about a saloon. Such a law will never be enforced, asd the man who framed such a fool proposition should be given about twenty-five years in a brewery with a muzzle on.

Then there are a multiplicity of automobile laws, very few of which are known to the general public, and practically none of them observed.

Of what benefit to the public is the enactment of all these laws? They are passed, published and either forgotten or never heard of. Lawyers admit that there are so many laws passed that they make no attempt to keep track of them, and no ordinary man who is engaged in making a living could burden his mind with the great mass of matter necessary to remember them all.

If the laws that are already in existence were enforced we would be walking a mighty straight line, without placing any more restrictions on us.

Maybe a parallel case is that of the old fellow who was chided by a friend for allowing his wife to jaw so continuously. "Well," said the old fellow, "it sort of amuses the old woman and it don't hurt me any, so I let her ramble on."

It may amuse the legislature to pass these laws and it does not hurt the general public any, so we allow them to ramble on. As one fellow remarked: "There are a lot of lawyers tied up down there who might be doing something worse if they were at home. So let them go."

Wireless and Aurora.

The aurora borealis, or northern who, appreciating the child's interest, telegraph waves that pass between Hammerfest, Norway, and the northernmost station in the world at Green Harbor, Spitsbergen. Often the polar light so weakens the wireless waves that the operator in the receiving station at Spitsbergen can hardly hear them, and at times communication is wholly interrupted. On the other hand, the appearance of the northern lights seems to strengthen the waves that are sent southward. Once, when the aurora was so bright in Spitsbergen that it was mentioned in a dispatch to Norway, the receiving operator at Hammerfest, when the polar light was not visible, noticed an extraordinary increase in the volume and distinctness of the signals.

Tubercular Camp.

Under a bill recently passed the state board of control is authorized to establish a camp for tuberculosis patients upon the forest reserve and provide for their maintenance at not to exceed $3.50 per week. The college of agriculture is authorized to instruct the patients in the art of farming.

Farm Loan Department.

Under a bill recently passed the state land commissioners can loan the state school moneys upon farm lands at five per cent for a period of twenty years on first mortgage. Application for loans is to be made at the office of the local county clerk. Liberal terms are given for repayment.

ICE MACHINE WORKING.

Now in Practical Operation in the Berard Market.

The ice machine recently built by Geo. F. Krieger has been installed in the Berard meat market on the west side and if it continues to deliver the goods as it has started in, there is no question but what it will answer all the requirements expected of it.

When Mr. Krieger built his first machine he made it of a ton and a half capacity, it being expected that this would be the size that would be most in demand, but when it was decided to set it up in the meat market it was changed over to a three ton machine. It has now been in use a couple of weeks, enough time to give it a pretty good tryout, and up to date it has been doing fine work.

It is found necessary to keep the machine running a part of each day in order to furnish the refrigeration necessary for the large ice box in use in the market, and the temperature does not vary over two degrees at any time, even after the machine has been shut down all night.

It is operated by means of a five horse power motor, and to start it up requires only the throwing on of a switch requiring very little attention while running. So far the temperature of the box has been kept at 42 degrees, with very little variation at any time.

While it is not claimed particularly that the machine can be operated for less money than ice can be purchased in this northern country where ice is one of the most plentiful and cheapest things we have during several months of every year, still the expense so far has compared favorably with the cost of putting in ice, with none of the disadvantages that go with the work of filling the ice box periodically with its attendant muss, work and dirt, not to mention the variation in the temperature of the ice box that is bound to occur when ice is used.

This company does not expect to engage in the manufacture of large refrigerating plants, their efforts being along the line of perfecting a machine that will be available for stores, butcher shops, hotels and private houses, where the muss and dirt connected with getting in a supply of ice is always a disadvantage. The indications are now that they have been successful and if the plants can be installed for anything like a reasonable figure there is no question but what there will be a brisk demand for them.

Drastic Law for Wisconsin.

This legislature has enacted into law an extremely drastic provision preventing any person, in any way connected with a firm, individual or corporation, which in any way furnishes labor or materials for any city contract, from being eligible for municipal office. In full the new law reads as follows:

"No city officer shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any movement or contract to which the city is a party, or have any direct or indirect interest in or be an agent, employe, or representative of any such contract or furnish any materials of labor for such improvement or contract and whenever it shall appear that such is the case such contract shall be absolutely null and void and the city shall incur no liability whatever thereon.

"No city officer shall be accepted as surety on any bond, contract or other obligation made to the city. City officer violating any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1000, besides the costs, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall forfeit his office and be permanently disqualified from having any office that exists under the laws of this state.

"Without doubt many present municipal officers, both in cities and twons of the state, are affected by the law. It is likely, however, that a new bill will be introduced materially changing this drastic measure because of the very large number of persons it disqualifies from holding office.

Here From St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nugent, son Frank and daughter, Miss Nancy, arrived in the city the past week and are visiting at the Jos. Norris home on Washington Ave. and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Spafford. They made the trip in their large Olds touring car, making the trip here in three and one half days, the car being driven by a colored chauffeur. It is announced by friends that on Tuesday Frank Nugent is to be married to Lizzie Norris and that they will make their home in St. Louis where both father and son are engaged in the commission business, dealing largely in horses.

Notice.

The Milwaukee Sentinel is putting out in conjunction with their paper several valuable household premiums. Information in regard to the same can be secured by writing them a postal.

Paul Schmick of the town of Rudolph has accepted a position in the D. M. Huntington garag.

M. S. Corman of New London is in the city for a two weeks visit with his brother-in-law, Patrick Mulroy.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Eberhardt returned on Tuesday from a two weeks visit in Milwaukee, Oshkosh and Appleton.

"Resolve to live a hundred years and you can do it," says a St. Louis physician. But the majority of good resolutions are broken in a short time.

There used to be made in this country copper-toed shoes that the small boy could not kick out in one month. Ah, those were happy days for parents!

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Moss and family and Prof. Wm. Promberger of Milwaukee spent a short time in the city on Monday, having made the trip here in Mr. Moss' Rambler car. Mr. Moss is vice president of the Western States Envelope Company and while here he visited the various paper mills in this vicinity. The Rambler car that Mr. Moss drove was the one that ex-president Theodore Roosevelt was shot in at Milwaukee and at the time was being driven by Mr. Moss. The party was greatly pleased with the appearance of things up in this country and report the roads good notwithstanding the rain.

BLACK BART IS PAROLED

Former Robber and Bandit is Released from Prison After Serving Part of Term.

"Black Bart t" Holzhay, who held up and robbed a Wisconsin Central passenger train between Lombard and Thorpe on August 8, 1889, and committed many other daring robberies in Wisconsin and Michigan, has been paroled from the Michigan state prison at Marquette.

The late W. H. Pier of Stevens Point was conductor of the train and John Seeley was the engineer. At what point Holzhay, who was then known as the "Lone Swede," boarded the train was not known. The first intimation the passengers had that there was a robber aboard was when the sharp report of a revolver was heard in the Milwaukee sleeper at about 3:30 o'clock in the morning. The shot was fired at the porter, but in the meantime Holzhay had robbed the Pullman conductor of $30 and a gold watch, and W. G. DeCelle a St. Paul attorney, of a watch and a few dollars in cash. He also got a gold watch and a few dollars from the porter. The shot in the sleeper aroused the passengers and Holzhay evidently became frightened. The train did not usually stop at Cadott, but Holzhay pulled the bell cord and the engineer stopped there. Holzhay jumped from the train and although a couple of shots were fired at him he made his escape. Later he was traced to La-Fayette, Marshfield and Chippewa Falls, but he was not arrested until after he had successfully accomplished several other holdups. In one of them at Lake Gogebic, he held up a stage and killed one of the passengers, a Chicago banker. He was finally arrested at Republic, Mich., and his trial, conviction and sentence took place at Bessemer, Mich., in November 1889.

At the trial, referring to the robbery of the Wisconsin Central train he said the first realization he had of what he was doing was when he heard the report of his own pistol and that then he took to the woods for safety. When asked why he carried two revolvers, he said he carried them to protect himself from wild animals.

At the trial Holzhay claimed that he was hurt by a fall from a horse and since then had been subject to attacks of mental derangement. Possibly this may have been true. During his first years at the Marquette prison, he was the ugliest man they ever had there. Finally the physicians decided that he was insane and he was sent to the asylum at Ionia. There he was operated upon and then returned to Marquette.

Since the operation Holzhay has been a different man. He has given no trouble, and all his time when not at work has been devoted to reading. He is familiar with history and politics and has written essays on sociological and philosophical subjects. He invested the small earnings he had saved in copper stocks and his savings jumped to several thousands, with the help of Warden Russell, who placed his money for him. He is now an expert in the doings of the market. He probably will go to live with relatives in Wisconsin.

The Hohenzollerns.

The house of Hohenzollern, of which is the present emperor of Germany, had its origin in Thassilo, who built the castle of Hohenzollern about the year 800. In 1417 Frederick of Nuremberg, his descendant was made Elector of Brandenburg. The Prince of Hohenzollern abdicated in favor of the king of Prussia in 1849. Charles, son of Charles Anthony, was elected Prince of Roumania in 1866. His brother, Leopold, was nominated for the throne of Spain in 1870, but withdrew on account of the excitement of the time, brought on by the Franco-Prussian difficulty.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Ladies. Arnquist, Mrs. Ben. card; Branstead, Mrs. C.; Campbell, Mrs. A. A.; DeLong, Miss Sylvia, card; Hall, Miss Ruth, card; Heinrich, Miss L. card; Hill, Mrs. Electa, card; Kabata, Miss Helen; Klatt, Mrs. M. M., card; Lesonson, Mrs. J. W., card; Miller, Mrs. L. H.; Ratloff, Mrs. W.; Spencer, Miss Flora, card; Spencer, Miss Vera, card.

Gentlemen. Bodow, Mr. Karl; Echert, Mr. Ben; Herman, Mr. Aug.; Sheldon, Mr. L. M.; Sullivan, Mr. Clyde, card.

Abalone Meat in Demand.

Dried and smoked abalone meat, most of which is cured in southern California fishing ports, is purchased by Oriental importers at fancy prices. Occasionally it sells for $300 a ton. In some instances divers are employed to procure the mollusks and it is not uncommon for an experienced man to bring to the surface two tons of meat and shells in a day.

BIRTHS

A son to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bossert July 14th.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Getki South side, July 13.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. John Malopski, town of Rudolph.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McNaughton, Port Edwards, July 13.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Moberg, July 14.

Stoddard-McKee.

Miss Liva Stoddard, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stoddard, former residents of this city, was married on Wednesday, July ninth, at the home of her parents in Merrill to Oliver McKee of Waukesha. They will make their home at Waukesha where Mr. McKee holds a position as teacher in the High school.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the kind neighbors and friends who so thoughtfully extended their sympathy and assistance during the sickness and after the death of our daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nash.

Ice Cream Social.

The ladies of the Scandinavian Moravian church will hold a coffee and ice cream social in the old Johnson & Hill building on Saturday evening, July 19th.

Kissing is forbidden in public places in Switzerland. Undoubtedly on the ground that there is more than enough danger there without it.

STEVENS POINT WON.

Ball Game on Sunday Results in Victory for Visitors.

The Stevens Point team came here on Sunday and trimmed up the locals, but the margin was so small that there was nothing much to howl about, and it might have gone the other way without any trouble. The score was 2 to 3 in favor of the Point.

The colored gentleman who was going to twirl the horsehide for Stevens Point failed to show up, but they did not need him, as Hollenbeck held the locals down to four hits while the visitors secured eight off Nelson. Those who saw the contest pronounced it a good game, no matter if it did go against us.

The New Auto Law.

Wisconsin has a new automobile law—or will have as soon as the gover law—or will have as soon as the governor signs the bill which both houses have passed. It is of state wide application and no city or other political subdivision can by local ordinance alter any of its provisions.

Its most important innovations are:

1. Autos need not stop in passing street cars.

2. Horns must not be operated except as danger signals.

3. Sirens cannot be used except on police cars, insurance patrols and ambulances.

4. Open mufflers are forbidden in cities and villages.

5. Speed limitation in cemeteries and parks, and by school houses, if the children are out, is eight miles, in cities and villages it is 15, and in country 25 as now.

Joy riding penalty is greatly increased. A chauffeur or other person who takes a car without consent of owner may go to state prison.

Akey-Fobart.

On Monday morning at 8S. Peter and Paul church, Miss Bertha E. Akey daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Akey, of Biron, became the bride of Wallace J. Fobart, only son of Joe Fobart of Biron. Rev. Wm. Reding performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a white messaline dress and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses, while the groom wore the conventional black. They were attended by Miss Pearl Akey, sister of the bride, and Harry Kempfert.

The happy couple departed for Milwaukee at noon and after a short trip will go to Mosinee, where the groom holds a position with the Wausau Sulphite and Fibre Company.

The bride and groom are both well and favorably known in this vicinity, and have many friends who will unite with the Tribune in extending congratulations and wishing them a long and happy wedded life.

Prof. Cox Here.

Prof. Cox, the weather man from Chicago, was in the city on Tuesday, being on his way to Cranmoor to visit the experiment station.

The cranberry growers in this and other sections of Wisconsin have, for a number of years past, been receiving special bulletins from the weather bureau for the purpose of warning them when there was a prospect of frost on the marshes, and the service has proven of considerable benefit to them. It is now the intention to extend the service to the tobacco growers of Wisconsin, and stations will be established in the tobacco growing district for this purpose. Prof. Cox went from here to Berlin where another station has been established for some time.

City Loses Case.

Judge Park has handed down his decision in the case of Frank Pomainville estate against the city of Grand Rapids, and has decided against the city.

This case grew out of the special assessment of taxes incident to the opening of Oak street, which a large number of those in the immediate vicinity refused to pay. This will settle the matter unless the city decides to carry the matter to the supreme court. This is one of the cases where the citizens lose either way you fix it, and the further it goes the more you lose.

Makes a Fine Appearance.

The block of pavement in front of the Dixon Hotel and the Johnson & Hill store has been finished and it presents a fine appearance, apparently being the best stretch of work that has been done by the city so far, and it improves the appearance of things very materially. The workmen are now engaged on the block between the Dixon hotel and the Northwestern depot.

Woman Injured in Runaway.

A horse belonging to Jacob Walter of Vesper ran away in this city Saturday afternoon and when near the west approach to the bridge Mrs. Walter was thrown from the rig in such a manner that she was bruised up considerably and received quite a severe cut on the head. She was given surgical assistance at once and it is not expected that she will suffer any permanent injury.

Horse Drops Dead.

While a young son of August Martin, who lives below Nekoosa, was coming to town on Saturday, one of the horses he was driving dropped dead of heart failure on Third Avenue south. The horse had been borrowed from one of the neighbors and the young boy was so bodily frightened that he fainted when he found the horse was dead.

Hurt in the Mill.

Ben Minahan, who is employed in the mill at Port Edwards, got his hand caught in the machinery he was working around and sustained quite a painful, tho not serious injury. The wound was dressed by a surgeon and he has since been about town altho unable to resume his work.

Notice.

—The party who took the auto chair near the Johnson & Hill Co. store on July 4th will please return same as they are known. If not returned at once they will be prosecuted.—Ad.

Geo. Forrand.

Lost His Chance.

Stella—I thought he wanted to marry Mabel. Bella—Well, he forgot to register.—New York Sun.

All for the Sake of Betsy.

Grand Rapids Tribune
DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers
GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN

SOLONS VOTE FOR FORESTRY PROBE

WHITESIDE BILL CALLING FOR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE WINS IN SENATE.

HOME RULE BILL IS PASSED

Measure Giving Additional Powers to All Cities of State Wins in Upper House and Goes to Governor—Mineral Rights Resolution Is Voted.

Madison.—The senate passed the Whiteside bill, by a vote of 19 to 10, providing for a legislative committee of five assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the assembly, and three senators, appointed by the president of the senate, to investigate forestry conditions in the state, and prohibiting the purchase of additional lands for forestry purposes until July 1, 1915. The bill was recently passed by the assembly. This does not mean that the legislature desires to overturn the forestry policy of the state adopted ten years ago, rather it is a suspension of certain features of forestry activities pending an investigation.

The senate passed the Manning home rule bill, which relates to additional powers and home rule in all cities in the state, however incorporated. The bill now goes to the governor for his signature.

A joint resolution to amend Article IX of the constitution so that the state would reserve mineral rights in the sale of lands was adopted by the senate.

RATE CASE GOING TO COURT

Express Companies Operating in Wisconsin File Notice of Appeal from Commissioner's Order.

Madison.—Notice of an appeal to the Dane county circuit court to attempt to overturn the decision of the railroad commission in the express cases has been served upon Attorney General Owen. The notice asks for the setting aside of the order on the ground that the decision is confiscatory and a temporary restraining order is asked for to deter the railroad commission from putting the order into effect.

Computations made by experts indicate that the recent decision of the railroad commission in these cases would save the public upwards of $100,000 annually.

Under the railroad commission decision the express order would go into effect July 15. Five days after the notice is served a hearing must be given in the circuit court to determine if the temporary injunction should be granted. The express cases were originally started by the Merchants and Manufacturers association of Milwaukee, but later the commission issued a general order against all companies operating in the state.

Boy Killed by Elevator.

Marinette.—Edwin Goodfellow, aged 17, was crushed to death in an elevator of the Lauerman Bros. department store. He was in charge and stepped out of the elevator when it started to ascend. He grabbed for the ropes and was carried up the shaft, with his body hanging from the elevator floor until he was crushed to death between the car floor and shaft.

Well-Known Educator Dead.

Walter Allen, a leading educator in Milwaukee for more than a quarter of a century, is dead after an illness of two years. Mr. Allen came to Milwaukee thirty years ago from Lake Geneva to take the principalship of the Twelfth district school. Previously he had been principal of the Ripon and Lake Geneva high schools.

Progressives Not on Ballot.

Madison.—Attorney General Owen advised, in an unofficial opinion, that the National progressive party is not entitled to have a party column on the ballot but may have a separate party ticket for state and national officers in the primary. The reasoning upon which this view depends is the fact that the party did not have a candidate for governor last fall.

Will Study Foreign Markets.

Madison.—Dr. Charles McCarthy, with several eastern experts, will leave at the close of the legislative session for Europe to study marketing problems

Body Found in Woods.

Wausau.—The body of Anton Kemp, a farmer of Harrison, was found in the woods near the county road. Kemp was a bachelor and had been in poor health.

Hand Shake Breaks Arm.

Reedsburg.—Andrew A. Jansen returned from the Gettysburg celebration with a broken arm. He broke the limb last spring and when greeted by a comrade whom he had not seen for fifty years it was broken again.

Jefferson Brewer Dead.

Jefferson.—Rudolph Heger of Jefferson, who made the trip to Europe with the Milwaukee German singers, died in a New York hospital, where he was taken when the steamer reached port.

Auto Rides on Engine Pilot.

Grand Rapids.—E. S. Josslyn of Oshkosh rode into this city on the pilot of a Soo line engine, in his automobile. The machine had been struck and hoisted on the cowcatcher without Mr. Josslyn being thrown from his seat.

Lumber Company Changes Hands.

Barron.—A half interest in the Barron Lumber company has been purchased by A. M. Paulson of Hawkins, who will assume management.

Ban on State Park Liquor.

Madison.—In reply to a complaint that liquor is being sold in this state park at Devils Lake, Attorney General Owen advises that the law forbids the sale of intoxicants within the boundaries of or within one mile of any state park.

LAMAR, THE 'VILLAIN'

TELLS LOBBY PROBERS HE IS "THE ONE BAD MAN OF WALL STREET."

BODY SURPRISED BY TALK

Witness Declares "That All the Rest of Them Are Good and Innocent"—Says He Makes Statement and Not Testimony.

Washington, July 10.—David Lamar resumed the stand before the senate lobby committee on Tuesday at his taking up the recital of the motives back of his relations with Lauterbach. "I realize perfectly that my life and character are on trial," he began. He argued that his testimony and Lauterbach's had shown they were not engaged in any effort to get money from anyone.

Lamar surprised the committee with some of his bold statements.

"I am the one villain in Wall street. I am the one bad man there, and all the rest of them are good and innocent," he said, explaining why he had impersonated Palmer and Riordan and why he had sent Lauterbach to Ledyard with a "political arrangement" designed to head off the steel trust litigation.

Lamar then told Chairman Overman and other members of the committee that he had perfect confidence in them and said his purpose in calling attention to an alleged forgery of $82,000,000 in the books of the Union Pacific and his exposition of the situation existing between the financial interests and himself and Lauterbach was to compel these men to recognize the folly of their course again Lauterbach. If they did not do so he hoped to compel them to come out in the open and display the conspiracy and the surreptitious statements "they had circulated against us in New York for years." "Part of this has been accomplished," he concluded.

Referring to the impersonation of Representative D. J. Riordan two years ago, Lamar swore that he told Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co. two days after the conversation that he had impersonated Riordan.

Washington, July 9.—Edward Lauterbach confessed to the Overman lobby inquiry committee on Tuesday that he had told Lewis Cass Ledyard that he was able to prevent or head off the confessional investigation of the steel trust.

Lauterbach admitted that when he told Ledyard of coming to Washington "to look over the situation" he had actually seen no member of the house or senate nor any other official. He said he had learned "that President Taft was opposed to the investigation" from Lamar and Henry B. Martin, secretary of the Anti-Trust league.

"Then your statement to Ledyard that you had been to Washington and learned things that prompted you to say the investigation could be stopped was a falsehood?" demanded Senator Reed.

"It was an exaggeration," replied Lauterbach.

EMPLOYES FAVOR RAIL STRIKE

Officials of Erie Railroad Announce That They Are Unable to Meet Any Advance In Wages.

New York, July 10.—Ninety-four per cent. of the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and of the Order of Railway Conductors out of 76,683 participating in a strike vote in the wage dispute with the eastern railroads are in favor of a strike. These figures were announced on Tuesday at a joint meeting of union representatives and a committee of railroad managers.

The Erie railroad says that it is willing to consider wages and conditions of individuals, but will not agree to a general increase for any class of employes at the sacrifice of needed safety appliances and improved equipment.

ELGIN WRECKED BY STORM

Illinois Town Badly Damaged by Gale—Lights Are Out and Cars Stopped.

Chicago, July 10.—An electrical storm struck Elgin, Ill., on Tuesday with all the force of a tornado and left a swath of wreckage in its wake. As a result of the storm the entire city was in darkness. Every street car in Elgin stopped running and telegraph communication between that city and Chicago was cut off.

Havana Chief Is Near Death.

Havana, July 10.—Gen. Armando Riva, chief of the Cuban national police, is still alive, but the surgeons declared that there was no hope of his recovery from bullet wounds he received in a pistol fight on the Prado.

Finds Diphtheria Vaccine.

Paris, July 9.—Professor Behring, the scientist, announces the discovery of a diphtheria vaccine. The vaccine is a mixture of diphtheria germs and antitoxin, but Professor Behring declines to give out the preparation.

Caminetti-Diggs Case Up.

Washington, July 9.—The publication of former District Attorney McNab's report to Attorney General McReynolds, dated May 21, in the Caminetti-Diggs white slave cases aroused new interest in the cases.

Governor Ralston in Action.

Indianapolis, July 9.—Governor Ralston said that gambling at the Mineral Springs race track in Porter county must stop. The governor said W. J. Fabing, prosecutor of Porter county, would arrest every gambler.

Flyers Dive in Lake.

Chicago, July 9.—Glenn Martin, crack aviator, whose Pacific coast records made him a notable contender in the 900-mile aviation competition which is now on, narrowly escaped death in Lake Michigan.

Colonel to Hunt in West.

Chicago, July 9.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., arrived in Chicago where he met his father. The two are bound for Arizona and New Mexico, where they plan to make a study of aboriginal life in the desert.

Wilson Given Extra Day.

Cornish, N. H., July 9.—President Wilson decided not to start back to Washington as he had previously intended. He received word from the capitol that his presence there was not imperative.

COLONEL GOETHALS AND HIS RESIDENCE



This is the most recent photograph of Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, and of his residence at Culebra, in the zone.

RAND RIOTS RENEWED

REIGN OF TERROR CONTINUES IN JOHANNESBURG.

Government's Effort to Quiet Strike Disturbance in Gold District Ineffective.

Johannesburg, July 8.—The strike among the gold miners in the Rand district, which the government arranged to settle with a committee, has proved ineffective.

The mobs reassembled late Sunday. All trains and street cars suspended service, the crews refusing to work. No newspapers were able to issue editions. Additional troops guarded the Rand club, the scene of serious encounters Saturday. A great mob assembled there, hooting and jeering the troops.

Up to midnight there had been no serious trouble, but armed police everywhere were guarding property.

The recall of the governor general of the Union of South Africa, Viscount Gladstone, is demanded by the Federated Trades Unions. At a meeting of the federation at Pretoria attended by 1,200 delegates it was unanimously resolved to petition the imperial government to take this action because the governor general employed troops to suppress the strike.

The opinion is very general that the government has made serious blunders throughout the present trying situation. When Gen. Louis Botha, the ex-premier of the Union of South Africa, and General Smuts, minister of the interior, mines and defense, arrived at Johannesburg they were amazed at the strikers' organization and the desperate spirit of the leaders.

A great crowd of strikers wearing red badges surrounded the Carlton hotel while the terms of settlement were being arranged. When the strike leaders announced from the balcony that a settlement had been agreed to they were greeted with shouts of: "What about the dead?" "You've been bought."

FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

San Francisco, July 7.—As long as Joe Rivers held the upper hand he fought like a turk. When brave-hearted Ritchie stemmed the tide and then turned it, the Los Angeles Mexican grew visibly discouraged. Joe fought several rounds with very little spirit and quit in the eleventh on Friday.

The battle was fought under perfect weather conditions in the open and was witnessed by 7,000 persons. The receipts, it was said, aggregated $30,000.

New York, July 7.—The sound steamer John T. Wilson, which plies between here and Stamford, Conn., sprang a leak off Belden's point, City island, at dusk. It headed at once for the city dock at City island and sank after the fifty passengers had been landed.

Toledo, O., July 8.—Three young women were killed and two others were injured at Munsingers crossing, near here, when an auto in which they were riding was struck by a Detroit and Toledo interurban car.

Mexicans Kill American.

Port Arthur, Tex., July 10.—An American attached to the consular office was killed in a battle between Mexican federals and Zapatistas at Tuxpan, July 4, according to Captain O'Neill of the steamer Bloomfield.

Orders Charlton to Italy.

Trenton, N. J., July 10.—The mandate of the United States Supreme court that Porter Charlton, charged with murdering his wife in Italy, must be returned to that country, was received by the district court here.

Rifles Rake Streets.

Johannesburg, July 8.—The strike which involved practically all the gold mines on the Rand has ended. During its brief existence anarchy reigned in the city. The casualties are estimated at more than 100.

Flyer Lands After Long Flight.

Milwaukee, July 8.—Leaving Milwaukee, flying through the air during the entire night, C. Livingston Wiggins was unable to land until dawn, when he was within 20 miles of his starting point.

Ask $10,000 to Return Girl.

Youngstown, O., July 7.—Demand for $10,000 in ransom for Lena Guirero, the beautiful seventeen-year-old girl who was kidnaped from Leetonia, 25 miles south of here, was made on the family in an anonymous letter.

Police Show Carnegie Paris.

Paris, July 7.—Andrew Carnegie is seeing Paris as he never saw it before. Escorted everywhere he goes by two French gendarmes, Mr. Carnegie is visiting all the art galleries and places of interest in the capital.

TO PROBE FAILURES

U. S. PROSECUTIONS MAY RESULT FROM SUSPENSION OF PITTSBURGH BANK.

REPORT SHOWS DISCREPANCY

First-Second National Closed by Government and Receivers Are Appointed for $73,000,000 Water-Works Company.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 9.—As a result of the suspension of the First-Second National bank of Pittsburgh on Monday, one of the largest institutions in the country, of which W. S. Kuhn is president, the government may start criminal prosecution. The bank had more than $30,000,000 in deposits.

The circumstance on which the probable prosecutions are based is the discrepancy of nearly $2,000,000 between the sworn report to the comptroller of the currency as to the bank's condition on June 4 and what should have been a true copy of this report published in the Pittsburgh newspapers.

The closing of the First-Second bank was followed by action in rapid series against various other interests with which the Kuhns are identified. During the day there was a run on the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, a large institution, of which J. S. Kuhn is president. Then came the closing of the First National bank of McKeesport, an adjacent city, which is closely allied to the First-Second of Pittsburg. Soon afterwards a receiver was appointed for the banking house of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, incorporated.

Greatest of all disasters in this tremendous financial crash, however, was the receivership for the American Water-Works and Guarantee company, the largest concern of its kind in the country, of which J. S. Kuhn is president. This corporation controls water-works plants in about eighty cities and towns in the United States, and the capital stock of the various controlled companies approximates $73,000,000.

The one consoling feature of the situation was a reassuring statement sent out from Washington by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in which he declared that the general banking condition in Pittsburgh, as well as in the entire country, was strong and sound, and that he expected no further trouble as a result of the failure.

WOMEN CAST THEIR VOTE

Females of Illinois Ballot in Three Towns—Result Is Not Changed.

Chicago, July 7.—Illinois women made their first appearance as voters and cast one-third of the ballots at three towns.

In three towns where elections were held—Wamac, North Chicago and Libertyville—the proportion of women voting in each town was about the same.

Mrs. London at Operation.

San Francisco, July 10.—Swathed in bandages from head to foot, Mrs. Jack London stood by the operating table in the Merritt hospital and watched the surgeons remove her husband's appendix. His condition is good.

Victims of Blast Dead.

Peoria, Ill., July 10.—Fred Steckel, injured in the explosion at the Clark distillery, died at the Proctor hospital. A short time later William Denson, another victim, died. Charles Mooney is not expected to live.

Army Is Short 1,000 Horses.

Washington, July 8.—The army is now short at least 1,000 horses—a greater shortage than has ever existed. The war department already has expended $100,000, while $175,000 was available July 1.

Winchell With U. P.

New York, July 8.—B. L. Winchell, formerly president of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, a position which he resigned recently, has been appointed director of traffic of the Union Pacific railroad.

3,000 Flee Big Earthquake.

Douglas, Ariz., July 7.—Residents of Guasabas and Granados, towns in Sonora, Mexico, are living in a tent city. The two towns, 120 miles below the border at this point, have been destroyed by earthquake shocks.

Jailed Man Sues Mayor.

Memphis, Tenn., July 7.—Mayor E. H. Crump was sued for $100,000 by O. A. Keys, a contractor, who claims in the bill that he was falsely imprisoned by Crump a week ago, following graft charges made by Keys.

WAR OF ALLIES IS ON

OVER 20,000 BULGARIANS DIE IN FIERCE BATTLE.

Bloodiest Fighting in All Balkan War Revealed in Report of Disaster to Servian Army.

London, July 8.—After ten days of fighting, more severe and deadly in character than any in the last Balkan war, light begins to break upon the hitherto obscure operations.

The Servians have lost more men than in the whole previous campaign, and semi-official statements issued at Belgrade have the appearance of an intention to prepare the public for news of a disaster.

A Belgrade dispatch, describing the five days' operations between Vardar and Kwivolak, says that after holding a greatly superior force in check the Servians were obliged to retire. Thus Kwivolak fell into the hands of the Bulgarians. It contends, however, that this Bulgarian success was insignificant compared with the Servian successes against the Bulgarian right wing.

Another semi-official communication says the Servians lost 15,000 killed and wounded and the Bulgarians 20,000. The Bulgarian losses were increased by the poor organization of their Red Cross service and lack of communication and transports. Their wounded were left on the battlefield and the dead were unburied.

There is heavy fighting also between the Servians and Bulgarians to the south of Istip and in the neighborhood of Kotchana. About 200,000 men are engaged and the losses on both sides appear to be terrible.

FORMER SUGAR OFFICIAL DIES

Charles R. Heike, Who Was Convicted of Fraud and Pardoned by Taft, Dies of Heart Trouble.

New York, July 5.—Charles R. Heike, former secretary of the sugar trust, who was convicted of complicity in the underweighing frauds and whose sentence of eight months' imprisonment was commuted by President Taft, died last night at his home in Sea Bright, N. J. Heike had been ill for some time. The president extended clemency when he was assured by eminent physicians that imprisonment would only hasten the convicted man's death which would occur before many months. Before this Heike had tried in vain to upset his conviction in the higher courts. His penalty was limited to a fine of $5,000.

WILSON MAKES QUICK TRIP

President Reaches New York, Then Goes to Cornish to Join Family.

New York, July 5.—President Wilson took dinner at the University club after a hurried trip from Washington via Gettysburg, his train sometimes running at seventy miles an hour. At one time he asked that speed be reduced. He left for Cornish, N. H., where he will join his family. When the train stopped at stations on the way to New York the president was cheered.

Dog and Boy Rescue Man.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 10.—Theodore Leslie, seventeen years old, used his dog Spud as a buoy and rescued Alfred Meyers, a cottager here, from drowning in the ocean after a hard struggle with cross currents.

Moros Fight Savagely.

Washington, July 10.—Full reports of Pershing's campaign to disarm the Moros give accounts of the heroic conduct of American troopers fighting in the mountain fastnesses with savages.

Killed by Exploding Bomb.

Wichita, Kan., July 8.—As a result of a wound in his breast by the explosion of a Fourth of July bomb he was constructing from a piece of gas pipe, Michael Gonzales, a drug clerk, fifty-two years old, died.

Historic Church Destroyed.

Montreal, Que., July 8.—The historic church of St. Charles on Center street was destroyed by fire. The church was one of the oldest in the city and contained several valuable paintings. The loss is about $500,000.

Mrs. Longstreet Ousted.

Washington, July 7.—Senators Vardaman and Bristow made an unsuccessful effort to postpone the confirmation of Mrs. H. W. J. Ham to be postmaster at Gainesville, Ga., to succeed Mrs. H. D. Longstreet.

Helen Keller to Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, July 7.—Helen Keller, the deaf and blind wonder, is coming to Los Angeles to speak to the school children. Arrangements were made for her visit to the city by the city teachers' club.

CHANGES IN THE WOLF MEASURE

Senate Body Introduces Amendments to Reservoir Act.

PART OF EARNINGS TO STATE

One Provides That Wolf River Improvement Firm Shall Pay One-Half of One Per Cent. of Profits to the People.

Madison.—The senate conservation committee has introduced two amendments to the Wolf river reservoir bill, both with a design to protect the state's interests in the waterpowers. The fight on the bill centered practically exclusively on these amendments. One provides that the Wolf River Improvement company shall pay one-half of one per cent. of its annual earnings to the state. An assembly amendment proposing a one per cent. return to the state was rejected earlier in the session, following the finance committee's adverse recommendation. The second amendment of the conservation committee provides that the franchise shall be revocable.

The senate prefaced a long calendar by a half-day's discussion of the Wolf river bill. The fight for the amendments of the conservation committee was led by Senators Husting and Bosshard, and for the bill without the amendments by Senators Scott, Kileen, Burke and Linley. Senator Husting declared that to pass the bill without the return-of-earnings clause would leave the state without any string on the waterpowers of the Wolf river. Senator Bosshard resented an imputation that the amendments were unfair. Conceding that benefits would come to the people along the river by the granting of the franchise to the company, he maintained that still greater benefits would accrue to the waterpower owners and to the users of power. Furthermore, he added, to require a six per cent. limitation on earnings will not work a hardship on the owners, for it would be possible by a transfer of funds to earn much more than that amount. He declared that the one-half of one per cent. return would mean only $1,500 per year for the state's share, which he did not think exaorbitant, and at least not confiscatory. It would stand as a mark of the state's right to control.

Senator Scot explained that the bill without this amendment would not give away the state's right to control. Senator Burke agreed with Scott.

The Kileen circuit court revision bill came before the senate. Senator Kileen found opportunity to seek rejection of an assembly amendment which prohibits any judge except county judge from holding any public office during the time for which he was elected to a judicial office. This amendment has the effect of barring Judge A. C. Backus of Milwaukee from running for governor. Senator Bosshard stated that the amendment merely carried out the principle now applied to circuit and supreme judges. Senator Kileen then offered a bill providing that the amendment referred to be placed at another point in the bill, claiming it was in the wrong position. There was no objection to receiving the bill.

Two weeks ago Col. C. E. Townsend, at the special request of Assemblyman Dolan of Platteville, visited the Wisconsin legislature for the purpose of making an address on the methods of passing legislation in 1861, when he was a member of the assembly. A memorial was presented to the assembly on his death, which occurred at his home in Shullsburg last Sunday.

Discovery was made that the legislature had passed a very innocent looking law, which has been signed by the governor, that prohibits any employe of a person selling or doing contract work for the city or state from holding office. It is said that this will drive many of the Socialists out of office.

The senate concurred in a slight amendment to the Tompkins bill providing for the application of the rule of comparative negligence to railroad employes. The bill now goes to the governor, who has publicly announced that he intends to sign it.

Jewelers Open Meeting.

Jewel and cutlery men arrived in Milwaukee for the eighth annual convention of the Wisconsin Retail Jewelers' association, which opened at the Auditorium.

The first session was taken up with the work of installing exhibits and preliminary arrangements. More than 25 exhibits were shown in Kilbourn hall.

The convention opened with the informal greeting of guests by President Gustave Keller of Appleton, and other officers and members of the reception committee.

McGovern Returns From Gettysburg.

Governor McGovern returned from Gettysburg, where he went last week to take part in the semi-centennial celebration of the battle of Gettysburg. He said he had a pleasant trip and was greatly impressed with the sights of the reunion of the blue and gray on the historic battlefield. The governor found a large amount of official work awaiting him when he reached the executive office in the capitol, and spent the day in disposing of it and in conferring with state officers and state employes.

Eagles Meet in Manitowoc.

The Wisconsin State aeria at the last convention held in the city of Manitowoc last week unanimously endorsed the nomination of Theodore M. Toll for grand worthy vice-president. V. T. Pierrelle, Ashland; Theodore Benfey, Sheboygan, and John C. Nichols, who were elected delegates to represent the state aerie at the next grand aerie session to be held in Baltimore, have been instructed to cast their ballot for Theodore M. Toll for grand worthy vice-president.

Oldest Wisconsin Legislator Dies.

Word was received in Madison that Col. C. E. Townsend died at his home in Shullsburg, Wis. Colonel Townsend, who was ninety-five years old, visited Madison about two weeks ago and made an address before the assembly, of which body he was a member in 1861.

He believed himself to be, and probably was, the only survivor who attended the session of the first Wisconsin territorial legislature at Belmont in 1836. He was remarkably well preserved.

Dates Arranged for Fairs in State.

Following are the dates selected for all the important fairs to be held in Wisconsin this year: Amherst, Sept. 9-10; Antigo, Sept. 16-19; Appleton, Sept. 16-19; Ashland, Sept. 16-18; Augusta, Sept. 9-12; Baraboo, Sept. 30-Oct. 3; Beaver Dam, Sept. 29-Oct. 3; Berlin, Sept. 9-12; Bloomington, Sept. 10-12; Boscobel, Aug. 13-15; Cedarburg, Sept. 18-20; Chilton, Sept. 1-3; Chippewa Falls, Sept. 15-19; Crandon, Sept. 2-4; Darlington, Aug. 26-28; Depere, Aug. 25-28; Elkhorn, Sept. 16-19; Ellsworth, Sept. 24-26; Elroy, Oct. 1-3; Evansville, Aug. 20-23; Fond du Lac, Sept. 2-5; Friendship, Sept. 17-19; Galesville, Aug. 26-28; Gay Mills, Sept. 30-Oct. 3; Glenwood City, Sept. 15-17; Grantsburg, Sept. 24-26; Hayward, Sept. 30-Oct. 2; Hortonville, Sept. 9-11; Jefferson, Sept. 2-5; Kilbourn, Sept. 30-Oct. 3; La Crosse, Sept. 22-26; Lancaster, Sept. 16-19; Lodi, Aug. 19-21; Madison, Sept. 16-19; Manitowoc, Aug. 26-28; Marshfield, Aug. 26-29; Mauston, Sept. 2-5; Medford, Sept. 2-4; Menomonie, Sept. 9-12; Milwaukee, Sept. 8-12; Mineral Point, Aug. 19-22; Mondovi, Sept. 24-26; Monroe, Sept. 10-13; Neillsville, Sept. 2-5; New Richmond, Sept. 9-11; Oshkosh, Sept. 23-26; Phillips, Sept. 16-19; Platteville, Sept. 2-5; Plymouth, Sept. 3-6; Portage, Aug. 26-29; Reedsburg, Aug. 5-9; Rhinelander, Sept. 16-18; Rice Lake, Sept. 9-12; Richland Center, Sept. 23-26; Seymour, Sept. 3-5; Shawano, Sept. 15-21; Spring Green, Aug. 26-29; St. Croix Falls, Sept. 16-19; Stanley, Sept. 23-26; Stevens Point, Sept. 9-12; Sturgeon Bay, Sept. 16-19; Viola, Oct. 1-3; Viroqua, Sept. 16-19; Watertown, Sept. 23-26; Wausau, Sept. 2-5; Wautoma, Sept. 24-26; West Bend, Sept. 15-17; Westfield, Sept. 15-17; Weyauwega, Sept. 2-5.

Stationary Engineers to Meet.

The annual convention of the Wisconsin State Association of Stationary Engineers will be held at the Republican house, Milwaukee, the latter part of this week. Secretary R. E. Pressinger of the arrangement committee sent out the program, showing an address of welcome by Mayor Bading with a response by President H. S Mistele, president of the association. This will be followed by an address on the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' association by Secretary William George Bruce. President J. J. McGrath of the national associations is to make an address, also Charles Cullen, secretary of the C. S E. A. National Secretary F. W. Raven will speak, and J. W. Lane will talk on "The National Engineer."

J. L. White of Milwaukee is to read a paper. Ladies accompanying the delegates will be locking the city over on an automobile trip. Mr. Lane, who is editor of the National Engineer, is to deliver an illustrated lecture on "Engineering at the Panama Canal."

Prof. Robert Bauer of Marquette university, William Classman of Milwaukee and A. R. Maujer, assistant editor of Power, will deliver papers. After this the official photograph will be taken, followed by a trolley ride. There will also be a smoker given by the exhibitors to the delegates.

Season Good for Bass.

Superintendent James Nevin of the state fisheries commission said the hatch of bassfry under natural conditions in Wisconsin this season has unusually good, and the indications were that lakes and streams would afford better bass fishing in three or four years than they have for some years.

Superintendent Nevin said some fear was felt during the cool weather in early June, when the temperature of the water dropped more than 12 degrees, that the bass eggs would be killed, but they were not, and the hot weather that followed caused a much larger percentage of eggs to hatch than was usual.

The number of bassfy hatched in the state hatcheries was considerably larger than in former years, which will also help to restock the lakes and streams of the state.

Fair Will Be Widely Advertised.

Every resident of the state of Wisconsin will be made familiar with the merits of the state fair to be held in Milwaukee on September 8 to 13, by means of the thorough and effective publicity campaign outlined by Secretary J. C. McKenzie of the board of agriculture. Mr. MacKenzie spent two days negotiating contracts for the various lines of outdoor and specialty advertising of the Badger state exposition.

"If any resident of Wisconsin does not attend the fair this year it will not be because he does not know about it or is not familiar with its features and benefits. We mean to make the public familiar with the splendid situation. We are spending more money and are better organized for carrying the good word to the people."

Newspaper publicity will receive far more attention this year. The board showed its increased appreciation of the assistance of the newspapers by increasing the appropriation for that purpose materially.

Decrease in Demand for Labor.

The labor market in Wisconsin, as viewed from the state free employment offices in Milwaukee, Superior, La Crosse and Oshkosh, showed a decreasing demand and an increasing supply during the month just closed. Labor demand, which has been greater than the supply for several months, fell during the month close to the amount of the supply. In some industries work was distinctly slack, notably metals and machinery and boot and shoe making.

Foundries in the state which were short of men for several months are gradually filling up and employers of street and building laborers are having less difficulty in getting help. Outside of the larger cities of the state there is still a considerable lack of labor, both skilled and unskilled. The canneries have begun to work and some of them have advanced fares and secured men from the office in Milwaukee. Railroad work around Superior was slow, but in the southern part of the state one road had to increase wages from 17½ cents to 2' cents to get laborers.

Will Represent Wisconsin.

Governor McGovern appointed the following delegates to represent Wisconsin at the negro national educational congress to be held at Kansas City, Mo., on July 15 to 19: Dr. A. L. Herron, Dr. C. A. Johnson, Walter G. Edwards, Capt. L. C. Valley, Daniel Truss, the Rev. G. J. Fox, E. L. Palmer, J. D. Cook, H. S. Jones, Mrs. P. C. Clark, Mrs. L. Livers, Miss Mamie Howard, Miss Jessie Howard, all of Milwaukee; Thomas Horton, William M. Miller, Aliver Davis, Mrs. Belle Morton, Mrs. Anna Webb.

WISCONSIN NEWS TERSELY TOLD

Fond du Lac.—William Sheridan, son of ex-Sheriff Bernard Sheridan, was stabbed in the back by Charles Williams during a quarrel. Sheridan's condition is serious.

Kenosha.—Henry Kramer, a teamster in the town of Paris, was trampled to death by a team of horses which became frightened at a train.

Appleton.—Martin Christjohn, an Oneida Indian, attacked his wife with an ax and injured her so severely that she may die. He was arrested.

Elkhorn.—Leon Scanlan, aged seventeen, committed suicide by cutting his throat. Despondency is supposed to be the cause.

Waukesha.—Helen Bielefeld, aged one year, drowned in a water trough at her father's home in the town of Ottawa.

Marinette.—Edwin Goodfellow, seventeen years old, was instantly killed when he attempted to jump into a freight elevator of which he was operator at Lauerman Bros.' store, when the elevator started from the second floor with no one in in. He hung to the car until he was crushed between the walls of the elevator shaft and elevator. He had taken the job as elevator operator only a few hours before.

Beloit.—In saving a child from injury, Harry Bakke, night police captain, received serious injuries by being struck by an automobile during the celebration. This was the only accident of the day. There were several heat prostrations.

Superior.—Under conditions that suggest a suicide, the body of an unidentified man was found on the Northern Pacific tracks at South Superior. The head was completely severed from the body, and when found was lying about eight car lengths from the trunk.

Superior—The first drowning of the season in this city was that of Ralen E. Shere, eleven years old, who dived into the Nemadji river and did not come up.

Marinette.—The sawmill of the Bergland Lumber company was destroyed by fire, which caused a loss of $50,000, nearly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Chippewa Falls.—William Nelson, twenty-eight years old, Chicago, was run down by a Soo line switching crew in this city and instantly killed, three cars and an engine passing over him and halved his body. There were no witnesses to the tragedy and the coroner's inquest did not blame the railroad company. The body was sent to Chicago.

Chippewa Falls.—Raymond Short, eighteen years old, is in jail here, charged with entering the home of Roderick McPhee, the next door neighbor, going to a bedroom occupied by McPhee's three daughters, and attacking Miss Maurette with a revolver. It is claimed he attempted to shoot the girl and the revolver failed to work. He then turned the gun and beat her over the head until she was insensible. The other two girls ran from the room and aroused their parents.

Madison.—Col. E. C. Townsend, aged ninety-five, a member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1860 and 1861, died suddenly at his home at Shullsburg, according to a telegram received in Madison. Colonel Townsend made an address before the legislature in the assembly chamber a few weeks ago. On July 4 he was out doors to witness the celebration at Shullsburg and contracted pneumonia.

Milwaukee.—Running to escape the spurt of a sprinkling wagon, Eugene Sommers, eight years old, while on a two hours' visit to this city, jumped into the path of a street car and was probably fatally injured. He sustained a concussion of the brain. The little fellow had come to Milwaukee with his parents, Mr. and Mrs A. D. Sommers, 3301 East One Hundred and Sixth street, Chicago. He was taken to the emergency hospital, and afterward removed to Trinity.

New Richmond.—Little Archibald McEwen of Superior was saved from death by two Boy Scouts, Dwight and Vernon Kloster, at Shell Lake, where the families were spending a vacation. The little boy was playing on a log and got into deep water. The Kloster boys took turns diving for him and one finally caught him. The two scouts then began to use the methods they had learned from the scout master and physician and in ten minutes had revived the child and saved his life.

Oconomowoc.—Roy James, Chicago, aged thirty-five, drowned while bathing in Silver lake. Mr. James, with a party of society people of Waukesha, including Mayor and Mrs. Hawley Wilber, were having a picnic on the lake when the accident occurred. The body was recovered, but all efforts to revive him were vain.

Appleton.—To reduce the frequent drownings that have occurred in the Fox river, the city commission is about to establish a municipal swimming pool for boys, supervised by an expert.

Sheboygan.—The half dozen or so canning factories in Sheboygan county started work this week and the pea packing season is now on full blast. The crop looks good and the pack this year is expected to be a record breaker.

New Richmond. — The Goodrich schoolhouse in Cylon was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The loss is $2,500. A large barn in D. Tierney's stock farm, town of Richmond, burned, with a loss of $3,000; partly insured.

Madison.—There will be no inspection of moving picture films by the state industrial commission, or any other state body. The assembly killed the senate bill providing for such inspection.

Marinette.—Just as he picked up a shotgun to shoot crows on the farm of Herman Pederson, Marinette county clerk, where he was employed, Christian Husmo, nineteen years old, who came from Sweden only five weeks ago, accidentally fired the weapon and was fatally injured.

CAPITAL STIRRED BY LAMAR STORY

New York Broker Admits Having Posed as Various Congressmen.

INQUIRY PLANNED BY HOUSE

Lamar Tells Amazing Story of His Activities in Lobby Work—$82,000,000 Fraud in Union Pacific Is Charged.

Washington, July 5.—Extraordinary developments occurred in the lobby situation in the house of representatives and before the senate lobby committee. They were:

A brazen confession by one David Lamar, who admitted this name to be an alias, and who described himself as a New York operator in stocks, that he had impersonated members of congress in behalf of the employment of Edward Lauterbach, a New York lawyer, to prevent national legislation hostile to big financial interests.

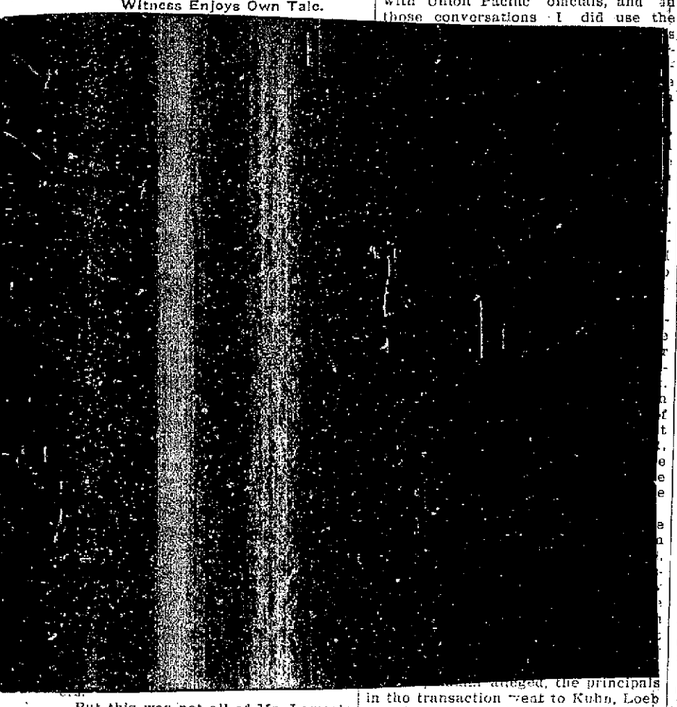
A detailed charge by Lamar that the Union Pacific company's books had been forged in 1901 on an item covering $82,000,000, one of the results of which, he alleged, was that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the late E. H. Harriman amassed enormous fortunes.

Denials by Congressmen Sherley of Kentucky, Calder of New York, Webb of North Carolina, and Bartholdt of Missouri on the floor of the house of representatives that they had had any connection whatsoever with or that they had been controlled or influenced in the slightest degree by the National Association of Manufacturers or its agents.

Demands by these congressmen and others for an immediate investigation of the Mulhall revelations by a special committee to be created by the house.

Reference of these several resolutions to the committee on rules, with instructions to report a comprehensive resolution on Saturday next calling for a thorough investigation of all lobbying operations directed on members of the house.

Witness Enjoys Own Tale.



But this was not all of Mr. Lamar's disinterested service for others. He told how James R. Keene and his son-in-law and some friends acquired $42,000,000 of the stock of the Union Pacific, how he took measures to save them.

He told how "the golden moment" for which he was working arrived, and how Mr. Keene failed to grasp it when he told him to do so, with the result that Keene lost the greater part of his fortune, and the firm of which Keene's son-in-law was the head was forced to suspend.

Tells of "War" on Lauterbach.

And then, touchingly, he described how J. Pierpont Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and E. H. Harriman, forced into consolidation of their interests by the panic of 1907, determined to starve Mr. Lauterbach out in the practice of his profession and bring about his ostracism from the business and professional world.

The price of the withdrawal of their opposition was that Lauterbach should have nothing further to do with the witness, Lamar. Magnanimously Lamar offered to release Lauterbach, but the latter magnanimously refused.

"But, Mr. Chairman," continued Lamar, in the most convincing tone, "it was most distressing to me to see the mental condition of my friend, to see the low estate into which he was falling in the practice of his profession, and the curtailment of his income. I would have done anything in my power to change that any to ameliorate those conditions.

"I realize perfectly that I could not talk with these men directly. Their hatred and dislike of me was so bitter that they would not even center with me on any subject.

"And it is perfectly true, therefore, that for the purpose of endeavoring to restore the condition of former friendship and harmony that had existed between Mr. Lauterbach and the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Mr. Schiff, I did, using the names of other persons, have a number of conversations over the telephone with men connected with the Union Pacific company."

Testimony Given by Lamar.

Lamar, when he first took the stand this morning, admitted he was the man mentioned in the testimony of Robert S. Lovett as having called Wall street financiers on the telephone and impersonated congressmen.

He then gave a history of his alleged dealings with financiers and railroad magnates. In 1897, he said, the late Russell Sage authorized him to proceed to compel the Union Pacific to pay the government $58,000,000 in bonds owing it. Lamar, with Senator Foraker, came to Washington and conferred with President McKinley.

"We were charged with being a pair of conscienceless blackmailers," Lamar said, "but that had no effect on us."

When Sage retired from business in 1901, on Sage's recommendation, Lamar said, he became associated with James R. Keene. Lamar said he warned Keene, when the latter was buying Union Pacific stock, that the railroad would ruin him to get revenge for Lamar's previous activity. He detailed how, when Keene and his associates had $43,000,000 in Union Pacific, he took steps to enjoin the voting of certain stock so that E. H. Harriman would be compelled to buy Keene's stock at a high figure. With Keene's approval he retained Lauterbach's law firm and paid $25,000. Lauterbach and Lamar came to Washington, paid Foraker a fee, and engaged him.

When the injunction was finally decided against Keene, Union Pacific went down and Keene and his friends lost most of their fortunes.

Tells of Phone Talks.

"As the result of the panic of 1907," said Lamar, "Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City bank, and Morgan & Co. became bound together as with an iron band."

"For the purpose of doing my friend, Lauterbach, a service," he said, "and to restore him to his former friendly relation with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Jacob Schiff and the Union Pacific officials, and others, did have conversations with Union Pacific officials, and in those conversations I did use the [illegible] alleged, the principals in the transaction went to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and secretly got nearly $200,000,000, which he believed was for their own use.

Denial Made by Cravath.

Immediately after Lamar had finished this phase of the story, Paul D. Cravath of counsel for the Union Pacific railroad put in this reply:

"In view of the statement regarding the account of the Union Pacific Railroad company which David Lamar has gone out of his way to make before this committee, and, inasmuch as persons not familiar with David Lamar's character, who may read this statement in the newspapers, may be misled thereby, I deem it my duty to make the following statement for the records of the committee:

"For several days persons connected with the Union Pacific Railroad company have been informed that an effort was being made to circulate and secure publication of a prepared story about an alleged falsification of the accounts of the Union Pacific company involving $70,000,000 or $80,000,000 of its surplus.

"We were informed, in substance, that this story was so palpably false and scandalous and so plainly offered for an improper purpose, that the newspapers would not publish it. Information then came that the story would soon be made public in such a way that the newspapers would have to publish it.

"It now appears that the medium for the publication of this story was to be this man David Lamar, who has confessed himself to be the most unconscionable of liars of modern times."

WOMAN SURVIVOR OF BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG



That woman played a prominent part in the greatest battle of the Civil war that was fought just fifty years ago, is apt to be forgotten until a mute reminder such as is seen in the photograph is brought to our attention. Fifty years back is a long time to remember, yet here one of those who fought under the stars and bars, five decades ago, is greeting one of the women nurses and one of the few remaining ones whose husband was the comrade in arms of the grizzled old veteran.

SIDELIGHTS OF GETTYSBURG REUNION

The great reunion of the blue and the gray on the battlefield of Gettysburg has passed into history. It was in all respects the most unique gathering of the soldiers of the 60's ever held. Men who fought each other fifty years ago this year fraternized as long-separated brothers. Naturally such a gathering would be productive of many incidents, both pathetic and humorous. As many stories were floating about as there were veterans at the reunion.

The camp is full of unexpected meetings. Every day brings forth numerous meetings between men who have not seen one another for many years. Many are commonplace, but some are extraordinary. For instance, here is one:

I. D. Munsee of Erie county, Pennsylvania, a soldier in the 111th Pennsylvania, was captured by the confederates at Peachtree Creek, Ga., when he was one of Sherman's army on the celebrated march to the sea. He was being conveyed to the rear by a confederate soldier when the union batteries opened fire upon the party among whom he was a prisoner. The man who was guarding Munsee was hit and fell, knocking Munsee down and lying on top of him.

Seeing his chance of escape, Munsee lay very still under the unconscious confederate while the battle raged around them. That night he slipped from under the body and escaped to the union lines.

"I thought that fellow was dead," said Munsee, "but I saw him today. Poor fellow, his mind's bad, and he didn't recognize me, but I was sure of him. I couldn't even get his name, but I'm goin over later to the Georgia camp and try to find out who he is."

Here is a story which was told by A. T. Dice, vice-president of the Reading railway:

Once upon a time there were a veteran in gray and a veteran in blue. They came to Gettysburg and in the course of events and visits to hotels they happened to meet. They looked over the sights of Gettysburg and the monuments of the field. But they found they must part.

The one in blue lived in Oregon; the one in gray in New Orleans. They went weeping together to their station and passed by train after train, deferring the parting that must come. Just what they said, just how they reached the final grand idea of the meeting, Mr. Dice did not know.

But, however, yesterday they finally decided that the time for parting had come. The one from Oregon could not figure how to reach home via New Orleans and his gray comrade, while willing to see the west, didn't have the money for a ticket.

Their lined upon on the platform as their trains stood waiting and then before the crowd, they slowly stripped off their uniforms and exchanged them there while the curious flocked to see them.

The Oregonian who came proudly to town with a coat of blue, went as proudly away with one of gray and the veteran from Louisiana who boasted the gray of the south sat with swelling chest in his new uniform of blue.

Wearing a tattered uniform of gray, Alexander Hunt of Virginia was the central point of interest on the streets of the town. Mr. Hunter was wearing the identical suit and hat which he wore at Gettysburg fifty years ago.

The suit was in rags and has a bullet hole through one of the sleeves. He carried all his accoutrements used at Gettysburg and wore a union belt taken from a foe here. Mr. Hunter was a member of the Black Horse cavalry.

"I hid in a barn when I discovered that Confederates had arrived in town, but I left it when it was peppered by infantry fire and concealed myself at the mouth of an alley," said Lansberry. "While I remained in the alley two of my comrades attempted to dart across the street to another alley with a hope of escaping from town. They got to the middle of the street when guns of Confederates stationed at street intersections cracked and they fell in a heap. I was soon found and disarmed."

A striking contrast is seen in the menu provided for the soldiers fifty years ago and what they enjoyed this year:

1863—Breakfast—Hardtack, bacon, beans and coffee.

Dinner—Bacon, beans, hardtack and coffee.

Supper—Beans, hardtack, bacon and coffee.

1913—Breakfast—Puffed rice, fried eggs, fried bacon, cream potatoes, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Fricassee chicken, peas, corn, ice cream, cake, cigars, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee, iced tea.

Supper—Salmon salad, macaroni and cheese, fresh bread, butter and coffee.

Chief Clerk George G. Thorne of the state department at Harrisburg told of the call made by a Union veteran early on the morning of the fiftieth anniversary of the start of the battle, who related that his conscience troubled him because of the fact that on that fateful morning many years ago he had succumbed to temptation and stolen a quantity of onions from the Thorne garden, which was located near the historic Seminary ridge. He told Thorne that he desired, at this late day to pay for the onions and thus relieve his conscience.

Needless to say, his offer of money was refused, but the Thornes would like to learn the identity of the soldiers who upset eight beehives in the dead of night and appropriated all the honey they contained.

A remarkable coincidence of the camp was the meeting of two men of exactly the same name, coming from towns of the same name, but in different states. One fought on the union side in the battle of Gettysburg, and the other with the confederates.

These two men are John Carson of Burlington, N. J., and John Carson of Burlington, N. C.

They met by the merest chance. The Jersey Carson was walking along one of the streets, and saw a man in gray. Just to be friendly, the Jersey man stopped him and gave him a greeting. It was not until they had talked for several minutes that they discovered their names were identical, as well as the names of their towns.

A grandson of Francis Scott Key, composer of "The Star-Spangled Banner," is here. He is John Francis Key, aged eighty-two, of Pikeville, Md., and he is a veteran of the Second Maryland infantry of the confederate army.

Wearing a suit of gray, Key came into town, weak and almost dropping. He has been in failing health, but declared he was "going to see Gettysburg on this occasion or die."

One of the oldest veterans in the big camp is Captain W. H. Fleig of Houston, Texas, who was ninety years of age on his last birthday, February 23. During the war he served with distinction in the marine department of the confederate navy. Captain Fleig is one of the best preserved men in camp and is more active than many of the other veterans a score of years less advanced.

Gen. "Tom" Stewart of Pennsylvania is telling an amusing story of a "runaway vet" he came across in the big camp. The veteran is eighty-five years old, and his son at home announced that under no circumstances should his aged parent go to Gettysburg. The desire to be here and meet his former comrades was so strong in the heart of the old gentleman that he climbed out of a window of his home and ran away, turning up here in good shape. He is now happy and well cared for.

A romance developed in camp when John Goodwin of New York, a veteran, and Margaret Murphy of Chicago were united in marriage by Squire Harnish. Forty-six years ago the two were engaged, but they subsequently married others. They became widower and widow, the old flame was rekindled, and they agreed to come to Gettysburg on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle and marry. The happy pair will go on a wedding tour from here and will reside in New York.

Fifty years to the hour from the time when the first shot preceding the battle was fired a reunion meeting of the blue and the gray was held in the big tent. The gray cavalry men who fought the skirmishes that led up to the three days' fight pledged themselves in the shadows of the stars and stripes to "forget" and their brothers in blue swore by the stars and bars that the fight was over for all time.

There were several women from the village in the tent and six one-time schoolgirls, gray-haired and aged now, sang "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," while the veterans wept like boys, but with pride. The six women who sang the battle song were among those who thronged the streets of Gettysburg after the advance guard of the southern army left it 50 years ago. On the night when Buford's men came riding into the village on the heels of Wheeler's men in gray, maidens strewed flowers along the streets and bells in the churches pealed out the news of the coming of the blue and the town went wild.

Of all the scores of girls who welcomed the vanguard of Meade, only a half dozen could be found, and they stood, white-haired with tears in their eyes on a platform in the big tent and sang to the weeping soldiers in the seats below.

"I'm afraid we can't sing like we sang 50 years ago," said the matronly woman who acted as leader as she led the way up the steps to the platform.

"We don't care; just sing again," shouted the veterans. As the first notes of the war-time melody came from them in quavering tones, the veterans both of the north and of the south sat quiet with eyes fixed upon the singers. The hum of the chorus came from every side, and the old men wept openly.

Aside from the old soldiers themselves, an interesting figure is Mrs. Longstreet, widow of the commander at the front of the Confederate lines in the third day's battle. Mrs. Longstreet walked a mile through the broiling sun out to the old Rogers house to interview General Sickles.

Some time ago Mrs. Longstreet sent a long telegram as representing the southern veterans in protest against the old Union veteran being thrown in jail in New York because of some financial affairs. It was said that Sickles misunderstood the spirit and his pride was so hurt that their meeting today would not be cordial.

"General, I have written an article about you for publication," said Mrs. Longstreet at the meeting, and she read several pages of the highest tribute to the old corps leader, whom she characterized as having come back and being once again in the saddle. Half a hundred old Sickles' men gathered on the lawn and the reading became dramatic. General Sickles leaned back in his big chair, closed his eyes, and looked back to meeting with Longstreet.

Here his widow was praising to the world the valor which she claimed had gone unrecognized by the government. Tears flowed down the Sickles cheeks now tanned by his ninety-third summer, and his old followers doffed their hats and mingled their tears with those of their old leader, wetting the ground upon which long ago had been soaked by their blood.

James H. Lansberry of St. Louis, Mo., who enlisted in the Third Indiana cavalry from Madison, Ind., recited to his comrades the details of his capture in the town of Gettysburg by Confederates 50 years ago. Following the skirmish just outside of town which marked the opening of what was to be a world-famed engagement, he had been detailed to assist in carrying a wounded officer to the old seminary in Gettysburg. While in town frantic women flocked about him and begged that he tell of the battle. He remained to tell the story, with the result that he had to spend several days in following the Confederate army as a prisoner. After tramping 50 miles over rough country without shoes he succeeded in escaping and finally made his way back to Gettysburg, where he remained till August in assisting in the care of the wounded, which were housed in the seminary, churches, barns and public buildings.

One of the unadvertised reunions of the celebration occured in the confederate section of the camp. A fife and drum corps of men in blue tramped up and down the streets of the confederate part of the city of tents.

They stopped before the tents, played such a fanfare as only drums and fifes can make, summoned forth the occupants and shook hands, threw their arms about the gray shoulders and in a dozen other ways showed their feelings of friendship.

They kept it up for hours and visited practically every "reb" tent. Their reception was as warm as their greeting.

One of the most interesting places in camp was the lost and found bureau, located under the benches in the big tent. Everything found on the grounds was brought there and thousands applied every day for missing articles.

There were at least 100 crutches piled up in the bureau, dozen or so applicants having called for them. Those who come to redeem their lost crutches seldom can recognize them and most of them go away with somebody else's.

There was one wooden leg also lying unclaimed. It was brought in by a Boy Scout, who had found it under a tree.

Several sets of false teeth were found.

One of the big events was the "charge" of the survivors of Picketts' division on the "bloody angle."

Under the hot sun the men in gray marched across the field that had not seen anything more warlike than a blacksnake in 50 years, up to the walls that form the angle. The "enemy" in blue was waiting with weapons ready, and when they met across the wall they shook hands. Afterward they looked over the ground for the site of a $250,000 monument they hope to have congress erect there.

Harry K. Thaw has come to the financial rescue of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles from his cell in Matteawan. He sent a letter to Chairman Schoonmaker, having charge of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary o fthe battle of Gettysburg, in which $1,000 in cash was inclosed. In the letter Thaw wrote that he felt the deepest sympathy for General Sickles because of the misfortunes that had come to him in his old age. This sympathy the writer declared, was heightened by the fact that Thaw had two uncles in the Union army

FLOWER PLACE CARDS

PRETTY SUGGESTIONS FOR TEA OR GARDEN PARTY.

Entail Little Trouble or Expense and Give Just That Distinctive Feature So Appealing to the Modern Hostess.

During the flowery summer months the hostess delights to plan luncheons, dinners and teas for her visiting guests. The garden offers material for decorations or a fitting background for a tea or garden party.

The decorative value of the basket has been recognized for many ages, and you cannot select a more artistic centerpiece than a basket, woven of Japanese willow or plaited rushes, filled with roses, lilacs, daisies, carnations, gladiolus, nasturtiums, sweet peas, phlox or larkspur. The brown

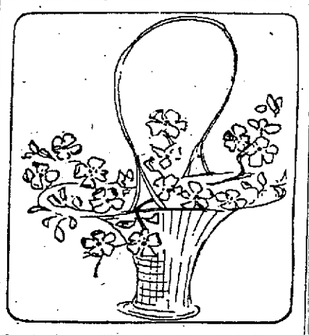


of the willow harmonizes so beautifully with the blossoms, and if a bow of ribbon is tied to the handle of the basket the centerpiece is perfect.

One of the attractive features of a luncheon or dinner is the place cards, and these can be made at home with very little trouble or expense entailed.

At an artist's supplies shop purchase a large sheet of water-color paper of a not too coarse grain, a box of water-color paints, a camel's-hair brush and a piece of carbon paper. Charming designs for basket place cards are given here, and when you have selected the one which appeals to you most follow these directions:

Between the drawing and the water-color paper place the carbon paper and carefully follow each outline of



the design with a sharply pointed pencil. The drawing will be reproduced on the water-color paper, ready for tinting.

The rectangular basket filled with clusters of hydrangeas is effective if tinted yellow, green or brown. Color the flowers pink or pale lavender and the foliage a soft green.

Especially pretty is the hat-shaped basket filled with wild roses. This is improved by cutting out the design after it has been tinted and pasting a strip of cardboard to the back, which acts as a support.

Paint the basket brown, green or yellow, the roses pale pink, with yellow centers, and the foliage green.

Never purchase place cards when you have these attractive designs at your disposal! You will be agreeably surprised to find how easily and quickly they are made and how very artistic are when completed.

SUMMER DRESS.



Summer dress of white embroidery with skirt of white chiffon, designed by Dantolles, Paris.

MUST HAVE LINEN CARDCASE

Fashion's Decree Makes It Imperative to Include This Among Necessary Accessories.

The daintily embroidered cardcase of linen belongs among the necessary accessories, and the woman who does not already possess one should immediately begin to embroider the linen.

The needlework shops sell a variety of designs stamped on course or fine linen, according to the work you desire to place on it.

The thin lingerie frock demands a cardcase of handkerchief linen, embroidered with a very fine design; those done in eyelet embroidery are the most effective. If you do the tiny flowers and foliage in solid work, pad the petals first with darning cotton and cover this with fine mercerized cotton. Scallop the edges, using the buttonhole stitch, and whipstitch the sides together.

With the one-piece frock or tailored costume should be carried a cardcase of heavy linen. The design is not so fine on these and can be done with white or colors.

For instance, if you choose a cardcase of natural-colored linen, the design can be effectively done in white, brown or dark blue. There are a few designs to be worked with the Bulgarian colors, and these are extremely effective when done in the brilliant hues on a background of tan linen.

SUMMER HAT MADE AT HOME

Crownless Design of Net Probably Is the Best for Amateur Milliner to Attempt.

It is amazing how many amateur milliners have sprung up since the new kind of hat came into being. There are women, many of them, who do not mind paying a good price for a winter hat or a winter suit, but they draw the line at a fancy price for a summer hat or a summer gown.

They know the possibilities of the sun for bleaching out any color and they know how the open air life they lead takes all the character out of a frock. So they prefer to divide the money into many parts and make it buy many things, and therefore the chance of making hats at home has a strong appeal.

It all looks very easy, and the woman who has skill and a clever idea of line and color may be able to accomplish much, but a word of warning should be said to those who are not sure of themselves in the field of millinery. A home-made hat is often worse than a home-made gown, and the best of the latter is often spoiled by the former. The crownless hat of net is the best to attempt, as it is made startlingly like a neck ruff and held to the head with a band of ribbon.

There are women, you know, who boast that they have worn their tulle neck ruffs instead of hats, with a rose at the back and the looped up hair in the middle—for the hat is crownless—and their public admired and said: "How very becoming."

FAVORS IN FLOWER BASKET

Pretty Idea for Bride's Luncheon Recently Evolved by Particularly Clever Hostess.

At a bride's luncheon recently given the favors were in a huge green basket in the center of the table. The basket was filled with green paper grass, and in the grass grew paper daffodils. Each daffodil had a tiny doll's head for its center. The cup part of the daffodil made a little cap about the pretty face and the flaring petals framed it. The heads, being heavier than the paper, weighed down the wire-stemmed flowers and made them look almost as if they were bending, as daffodils do, to every passing breeze.

The same idea could be carried out with pink or red paper roses, which would make delightful frames for tiny bisque heads. Some of the dolls had fair and some had dark hair, and as some of the flowers were larger than others, or made with long stems no two of them looked quite the same.

THE WORLD'S GA

Gibraltar, Its Sieges and Centuries of Bloodshed.

Sacred to the God of War—Ancients Regarded It as One of Pillars of Hercules—Stood Many Investments in 500 Years.

London.—There are certain places on the surface of the earth which are, one may say, sacred (or perhaps rather unsacred) to Mars the war god, the history of which has been but a record of battle, murder and sudden death; they are the danger spots and powder magazines of civilization. Among these the Rock of Gibraltar stands pre-eminent. In the course of 500 years it stood some fifteen sieges; some of them among the most notable in history.

With the ancients it was Calpe, one of the pillars of Hercules, the other being the hill called Abyla, near Ceuta on the African coast. These marked the boundaries of the world, except for the Phoenicians, for centuries; later the Greeks ventured beyond them, although always Greek intercourse with ancient Britain, what there was of it, was mainly by way of Massilia and through Gaul. But neither Phoenicians, Greeks nor Romans appear to have understood the true import of Gibraltar, or surely the Caesars would have crowned its heights with a great temple to Mars. Its military value first made itself manifest to the Arabs, who, when they crossed over from Africa in the eighth century, selected it as the site of a fortress. They gave it two names: Gebel al-Futahh, or the Hill of the Entrance, because it was the place where they first set foot on Spanish soil, and Gebel Tarik, the Hill of Tarik, from their leader, Tarik ibn-Zeyad; it is, of course, this second name that has remained.

However, it was not until the beginning of the fourteenth century that Gibraltar became the cockpit of southern Europe. In the year 1309 the first siege took place; the rock was taken by Alonzo Perez de Guzman for Ferdinand IV., who, in order to attract inhabitants to a spot otherwise somewhat uninviting, proclaimed it an asylum to murderers, swindlers and thieves, and promised to levy no taxes on imports and exports. In 1315 the second siege took place, when the Arabs under Ismail ben-Ferez attacked it, and were defeated. In 1333, however, the governor, Vasco Perez de Meira, having allowed the defenses to decay, was obliged to capitulate to Mahommed IV. Almost immediately the fourth siege began, under Alfonso XI. of Castile, "The Avenger." His attempts, though heroic and pertinacious, were in vain; and he was obliged to content himself with a tribute for the rock from Abdul Melek of Granada. In 1349, October 29, as leader of the allied armies of the Christian kingdoms of Spain, he won the great victory of the Salado over the kings of Granada and Morocco, after which the booty was so great that the value of gold fell one-sixteenth. He followed up his successes in 1342 by laying siege to Algeciras, where for the first time in Europe cannon were used—by the Moors defending. After a two-year siege they capitulated, on condition of a ten-year truce; but the king of Castile broke his word in 1349 by again besieging Gibraltar. This, the fifth siege, resulted in the transference of Gibraltar from the possession of the king of Morocco to that of Yusuf III. of Granada. The seventh, undertaken by Enrico de Guzman, count of Niebla, proved fatal to the besieger and his forces. In 1462 success attended the efforts of the Spaniards under Alonso de Arcos, and in August of that year the rock was lost to the Arabs forever.

By the ninth siege the rock fell to the duke of Medina Sidonia, who won it from the Spanish crown; in 1463 Henry IV. was constrained to declare his son and heirs perpetual governors of Gibraltar. Ten years later Ferdinand and Isabel created the second duke Marquess of Gibraltar; but in 1501 Garsilaso de la Vega was ordered to take possession of the rock for the crown, and it was formally incorporated with the Spanish dominions. After the death of Ferdinand and Isabel, the duke Don Juan tried in 1506 to recover possession, and added a tenth siege to the list; his attempt was in vain. The eleventh siege took place in 1510, when the pirates of Algiers tried to regain it for the Moslem cause; the conflict was severe, but resulted in the repulse of the besiegers.

During the war of the Spanish succession it was taken by a combined English and Dutch fleet under Sir George Rooke.



How Rain Is Collected on the Rock.

Fashion's Fancies

The new cotton dresses, trimmed with vividly tinted embroidery, are particularly successful.

The best stocking is always plain, of a good quality of lisle or silk and in an unpretentious color.

The lace neck ruffle, standing upright at the back and falling softly way from the neck at the front, is a favored fashion in neckwear.

A new idea on many suits is to bind the upper half of the buttonhole with a band of one color and the lower with another harmonizing color.

A pretty hat is covered with white crepe and trimmed with white picot edged ribbon. The front is finished with a small bunch of colored flowers.

The new colors in tailored suits are Chinese blue, Bulgarian green, wood brown, light and dark grays, terra cotta rose, brick and other tones of red.

To Fold Skirts for Traveling.

Fasten the waistband and pin the middle of the back to the center of the front. Then lay the skirt out flat on a table, and with two pieces of tissue paper as foundations, roll the skirt over and over toward the front, first from the right side of the skirt, then from the left, so forming two rolls that lie parallel to each other. If the garment has to be folded crosswise to admit of its being packed in a suitcase or trunk, place a wad of tissue paper or newspaper underneath the crease. Skirts so packed take very little room and show no traces of traveling in small compass.

Tucked Silk Gloves.

The long silk gloves which have tucked arms are odd looking, but they are really far more graceful than the plain silk glove. For nothing, probably, does more to make a thin arm look thinner and a plump arm lose its pleasing smoothness than silk gloves stretched smooth to the elbow. They generally have to be stretched smooth, too, to make them meet the sleeves. In some of the gloves the tucks run up and down and in some they run around. Whichever way they go they break the long straight line and force the glove arm to lie in folds and creases—and so make the arm seem plump and shapely.

Dressing and Care of Body.

There's a deal too much time given to thoughts of dressing the body and too little time given to the more important matter of feeding it properly.

If you haven't health, if your complexion is unsightly or wrinkled and your figure bent and emaciated, your pretty clothes won't count for much.

Begin at the foundation, which is the health and vitality of the body.

Overheard on the Train.

"O, that's the oldest story in the world. Noah told it to his boys in the ark."

"Yes, old chap; I know it's a chestnut; the only new stories are the ones you tell."

"Well—er—it's a fact that I generally do get hold of the freshest ones."

Alps' Toll of Human Life.

About 1,000,000 tourists visit the Alps each year, of whom about 24 meet with fatal accidents.

Courtesy Is Love of Man.

Courtesy. This is love in society, love in relation to etiquette. "Love doth not behave itself unseemly." Politeness has been defined as love in trifles. Courtesy is said to be love in little things. And the one secret of politeness is to love. Love cannot behave itself unseemly.—Henry Drummond.

Man's Own Wit.

An ounce of a man's own wit is worth a ton of other people's.—Lawrence Sterne.

Rara Avis.

"A likeable fellow, Wigley. Everybody seems to have a good word for him. What do you suppose is the secret charm about him that attracts so?"

"Oh, I dunno. Maybe it's because he's one of the common people and is always so modest about it."

Prison Mission's Good Work.

The English prison mission every Christmas sends out 40,000 personal letters to inmates of English jails.

Difference in Failures.

A Denver capitalist said bitterly, apropos of a dishonest liquidation wherein he had been caught: "There are pessimists who say that marriage is a failure; but between a marriage and a failure there's this difference: In a marriage the wife takes the husband's name, while in a failure the husband takes the wife's name."

Reasonable Explanation.

A magazine writer says poets are declining, but the publishers set the example.—Norfolk (Va.) Pilot.

Dance by Blind Pupils.

Philadelphia.—More than a hundred students of the Pennsylvania School for the Blind, with alumni of the institution, participated in a commencement day at Overbrook. No one on the floor could see, even the musicians were blind, but there was nothing to indicate that fact as the dancers glided over the polished floor of the school gymnasium to the strains of popular waltz tunes. Two-steps were barred.

Californians have $150,000,000 Invested in Automobiles.

Ministers' Vacation Scheduled.

Flushing, N. Y.—Ministers here have arranged a vacation schedule to prevent a repetition of last year's trouble when there was none left to officiate at weddings and funerals.

nd Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., July 16, 1913

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids Wisconsin, as Second Class Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....$1.50
Six Months.....75
Three Months.....40

Advertising Rates—For display matter a flat rate of 12 cents an inch is charged. The columns of The Tribune are 24 inches long, making a one column advertisement cost $2.88 for one insertion. Additional insertion cost at the same rate. All local notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged will be charged at 5 cents per line.

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to sign their names to communications. It does not matter if you write every week, sign your name anyay, as it will not be published.

"DIG UP."

There is likely to be a state tax next year which will make the "oldest settler" sit up and take notice. I do not know how much the university and normals will finally get, in addition to the direct tax levied four years ago and which increases in amount annually, but with large appropriations, for those institutions and for the state charitable and penal institutions and the good roads fund, together with appropriations already made for the Eau Claire normal, the Stout school, the Panama exposition, the state office building at Milwaukee and several more, there will be a grand occasion for "digging up" the tax coin about next January—Merlin Hull, Speaker Wisconsin Assembly.

Coming as it does from the Republican speaker of a Republican legislature this ought to arouse the average Republican to a scene of duty when he goes to vote next year.

Democrats Will Win.

Why shouldn't the Democratic party win in the next election? It has no organized, effective opposition. Governor McGovern, who represents the Theodore Roosevelt brand of Progressives, simply and very simply too, represents a faction which, in the language of the big hunter himself, was beaten to a frazzel in the campaign of 1912 and can never again bring itself to be recognized as anything more than a discredited faction, while Frear and Lenroot and their companions in hypocrisy are but head and front of a contending cabal whose only bent and purpose is to get the offices and keep them.

The public will not tolerate either of those noisy, irresponsible, irreconcilable factions. The electorate has had its fill of humbug and will logically turn to the party of honest purpose, the Democracy, for a reduction of taxation, a halt in outrageous expenditures of the people's money, a review of the books in the different departments at the Capitol at Madison and an all around betterment of the state's affairs. Why shouldn't the Democracy win?—Oconto Enterprise.

Beating The Game.

Millions and millions and millions of them are born and live and die—over and over and over as the generations pass; not flies, nor birds, but men and women. Men and women store their knowledge in speech which passes into tradition and in writing which passes into wise saws and modern instances. The art of living wisely and well is known so well that even little children can go over by rote of simple maxims.

Yet few people live wisely or well. Most people think that maxims are for the fools. Most people think they people try to slip shyly around the ropes of good conduct set down by the wisdom of ages.

So they fail. Lifes failures are made by men and women who try to beat the game of life. Health, fortune, good name, happiness—the way to them is plain. It is all writ down in books, all in the common wisdom of the people. Millions and millions and millions of them are born and live and die—pass—not flies or birds, but men and women who are as blind and foolish and miserable, and seem to be as incapable of learning the truth of life as though there were no human speech, no traditions no books.—Emporia Gazette.

Statisticians have just completed counting all the nickles that have been spent in the last year to see the "movies." The grand total, said to be in the first official count ever prepared in this country, is 6,380,000,000 nickles, or $319,000,000, paid by 3,600,000,000 spectators. It is also known that over $8,000,000 is invested in the moving picture industry, that more than 2,000,000 personsare employed and that ten million feet of picture films is produced weekly.

NEW MIKADO IS DEMOCRATIC.

Simple in His Habits and Opposed to Ostentatious Display When Land is Poor.

are tied or that he is in any way lacking in forcefulness. Yet this ruler, who could be as ostentatious as he pleased, is said to have the peaceful good nature of a child. He cut the ministerial allowance for the late emperor's funeral 25 per cent because he did not believe in display when there was poverty and distress in his land, and arranged to defray a part of the cost from his own palace fund.

It is related that he does not take very kindly to the oriental idea of being ever surrounded by bowing humble courtiers and attendants, and that when on a drive from the palace thru the streets of Tokyo he was so annoyed to see that the royal cavalcade was fenced by a saluting crowd and that traffic was entirely blocked that he ordered that in the future his drive should be along the less crowded of the streets.

When verging on manhood he went hunting and shot a deer. The cries of the other deer, which he believed to be the children of the one he had killed, sickened him, and in his grief he wrote a poem regretting his act and has since declined to hunt.

He is democratic and is even said to have stolen away from the palace disguised as a workman and associated with his fellow toilers on terms of absolute equality.

Many of us go through life
Digging like a mole;
No matter how we work and dig,
We're always "in a hole."
—News Letter.

New York boasts a Hungry Club. Must be comprised of thespians out of work.

HOW PANICS ARE CREATED BY ARTIFICIAL MEANS.

Alleged Plan to Corner Money Market Nipped in the Bud, Says Noted Writer.

(By David Gibson in Madison State Journal.)

A money panic, carefully planned by Wall Street bankers and besides which 1893 and 1907 would have secured prosperous times, has been nipped in the bud.

The panic, well under way, stopped when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, acting with full approval of President Wilson, announced that the United States treasury was prepared to loan country banks $500,000,000 to paralyze the Wall street gamblers.

The money trust inquiry probably will be reopened.

And there will be no bankers' feast on the carcasses of dead businesses.

There is positively no doubt that Wall street deliberately mapped out a panic to throw some of its enemies into bankruptcy and to give tariff and currency reform a black eye.

For three months, paid representatives of New York banks have been traveling around the country, spreading alarm among bankers and dropping hints to companions in luxurious Pullmans.

Trust owned newspapers have been following them up and seconding the motion by announcing a coming shortage of money and a country-wide stagnation of business to result.

All this time, prosperity was on a sounder basis than ever before. Crops steel production and exports had broken all records. The stock market refused to respond.

Wall street sulked—then planned a panic. It sent forth its agents to scare business men.

Then it began to hoard gold until the money market was almost cornered.

New York banks announced that money was scarce—at the same time their vaults were bulging. One of the loudest of the howlers had reduced its loans and increased its deposits by weakening securities, until it had increased its stock of money nearly $20,000,000.

The bankers began to refuse loans. Their allies in other big cities followed them. There was a shortage of credit, but no shortage of money.

Country banks and business concerns all over the country couldn't get money. A great western railroad with over 7,000 thousand miles of tracks was thrown into bankruptcy because Wall street refused to loan it $3,500,000 — aloan that this road had often floated without difficulty.

Such was the situation on last Friday the Thirteenth.

It threatened to be a second Black Friday on the New York stock exchange.

A panic started.

The stock market was almost in chaos; many good securities had almost reached lower prices than during the panic of 1907.

Three weeks of this would mean bread lines, factories closing down and banks suspending payment of deposits.

Then came the official announcement that the bankers had no longer to look to Wall street. The United States treasury would, if necessary, issue up to $500,000,000 in emergency currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act to meet any crisis.

This meant a federal war against Wall street.

There was no need of the money—after it was offered. One threat was enough.

New York banks suddenly "found" millions, and dumped them on the loan market. The high call loan rate, dropped from 3 to 1 1-2 per cent, was cut in two in a few hours.

One New York bank reduced its rates for time money, offered to lend freely of its reserve of $23,000,000, and in one day bought $7,000,000 worth of commercial paper; the day before, this bank had been the loudest clamity howler about a money shortage.

Wall street has been given a terrific beating; and the panic has gone on over our heads like a black cloud—probably for good.

Interesting Facts About Oysters.

An oyster is wonderfully prolific. A single oyster in a single season will produce 30,000,000 eggs. If these all survive and in turn have normal families, in a few years many great bodies of water, such as Long Island Sound, Pecenic, Gardners, Narragansett, Great South and Chesapeake bays would become filled up. Navigation would have to be suspended.

The oyster shells would form solid land, as do the houses of the coral insects of the South Pacific. But instead of increasing, the destruction of the small oysters by their enemies is so great, together with the depletion of the natural beds by the demand for this delicious food by mankind, that far from increasing, in past years the supply was greatly depleted. In many cases it has threatened to become extinct. This was especially true in Great Britain and some places on the Atlantic coast.

In recent years, however, a vast industry has been established for the artificial propagation and cultivation of oysters. Now hundreds of thousands of acres are employed in oyster farming in great bays and sounds of the Atlantic seaboard. Here oyster farming under from 30 to 60 feet of water is conducted upon an enormous scale, at great expense and labor.

Flight Would Not be Hopeles.

Thomas B. Reed did not "think imperially", to use Mr. Chamberlain's sonorous phrase, and it was dangerous to wax eloquent in his presence over American expansion.

Once, when we were in the thick of our troubles in the Philippines, Mr. Reed, Mr. Choate and Mr. G. W. Smalley were guests at Ellerslie, Governor Morton's place on the Hudson. The situation was debated at length and with great freedom.

"Mr. Choate," writes Mr. Smalley in "Anglo-American Memories," "gave us in a forcible and forensic way—and no man could state a case better—the reasons for keeping the Philippines and reducing the 'rebellious' Filipinos to order.

"We all listened. No one interrupted the flow of Mr. Choate's argument. Mr. Reed, who, as is well known, had opposed the acquisition of the islands, did not venture a word. At the end Mr. Choate, urging that surrender was impossible, asked:

"'What do you suppose the Filipinos would do if we withdrew the American troops?'

"'Well,' drawled Mr. Reed, 'I don't suppose they would pursue us farther than San Francisco.'

"That ended the discussion," concludes Mr. Smalley.—Youths Companion.

Death of Carl Boelke.

Pittsville Record:—Carl Boelke died at his home north of the city Sunday evening of this week. He has been ailing since the beginning of warm weather, but death was sudden, as it was unexpected.

He was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1835, came to America in 1854, and was married at Milwaukee in 1864. When the war of the rebellion broke out he enlisted in the 18th Wisconsin infantry for one year but served until the end of the struggle. He has lived on the present farm north of Pittsville for about four years, having sold his place near Seneca Corners. He leaves to mourn him a wife and two children, Mrs. Louis Koch of the town of Sigel, and Alvin Boelke, who has been at home caring for the old folks all his life.

The funeral took place from the house yesterday, and the interment was at Pittsville in Mound cemetery. Mr. Boelke was a Lutheran but on account of the local pastor being absent and also all others about here of this denomination, Rev. Brown of Vesper said the services.

MEEHAN

Mrs. Nellie Clussman and children of Valley are here visiting with friends

Mrs. R. C. Davis of the Wapuaca Veterans Home, spent last week here with her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Hale.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Orkoski of Grand Rapids visited Sunday at the home of John Wolosek.

Miss Alpha Brant of Finley spent part of last week at the Warner home.

Many people are again rambling through our fields and forests in search of blueberries. This variety of fruit is rather scarce although some succeed in finding a few.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Walter and Mr. and Mrs. John Fields of Plainfield tarried with friends here Friday while taking an auto trip thru Wood and Portage Counties.

There will be a basket social at Wm. Clussman's new house Thursday night, the 17th. Proceeds will go for Sunday school and church work. All are cordially invited.

George Norton and family of McDill were among the callers and blueberry pickers here Sunday.

Tried to Commit Suicide.

A dispatch from Plainfield says that Mrs. Jep McIntee, wife of the telegraph operator at Bancroft, attempted to commit suicide Thursday by the use of chloroform. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause. Mrs. McIntee was found on her bed by one of her little girls, who gave the alarm and a physician saved her.

She had a handkerchief saturated with the chloroform laid across her face and she was unconscious when the physicians arrived.

Plainfield Sun.—The great number of rats about his new barn led Chas. H. Williams to investigate. Tearing up part of the floor he found the rodents curled in their nests. He estimated there were several hundred there. The following day neighbors for miles around heard of the war to be waged that night and gathered at the barn. At night the entire floor was torn up and the rat slaughter started. Men with guns, clubs and dogs took up the work of wiping out the rat colony and 187 rats were killed.

Pittsville Record.—John Sowaezke, who has been section foreman on the Arpin branch of the St. Paul R. R. for the past twenty-four years, has handed in his resignation and it has been accepted by Mr. Callahan, the superintendent with an excellent letter commenting on the many years of faithful service John has put in on this branch of the road. John has certainly earned a rest, and if there is any satisfaction he can get out of one of the best farms in Wood County after this long stretch of railroading it certainly is coming to him.

Neillsville Times.—Monday John Ure received a check for $500 from the Security Lightning Rod Co., of Burlington in payment for a guarantee on the barn which burned recently and which was rodded by the Security people. In addition the lightning rod company agrees to rod Mr. Ure's new barn without cost to him. This is the first instance in this country where a lightning rod manufactory was called upon to make good a guarantee.

PLEASANT HILL.

The rain is delaying the haying and we have all we need for a couple of weeks.

Otto Erdman raised his new barn last Thursday. He will have a nice barn when finished.

Mrs. Mary Johnson raised the addition to her barn Friday. She has a barn now 80 feet long.

Mrs. Hoy of Beaver Dam and her son of Oklahoma are visiting her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Peters.

Carpenters are finishing Alf. Alm's new house.

Gus Gronemeyer was elected director in District No. 2.

Will Strope was elected director in Pleasant Hill district.

O. Holcomb expects to go to Alberta, Canada, where he will look at the Kinks land and if it suits him may locate there.

All the crops look fine and indications are for a bumper crop this year.

Miss Emma Hahn returned home this week from Marshfield where she has been employed.

Aug. Herzberg hurt his finger by getting it caught in his cultivator.

Word was received here that Will and Albert Herzberg are each the proud owners of new motorcycles. They are working near Rockford, Ill.

Henry Baade was elected director in District No. 6.

Miss Niles returned to her home near Necedah last week.

Jim Robinson returned home last week.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at the church next Wednesday for an all day meeting.

Rev. Vater returned to preach to his congregation after a two weeks vacation.

Mrs. Johnson has purchased a gasoline negine and new mower.

Frank Hammel spent Sunday with Will Stiope.

Mrs. Harry Schrader is entertaining her brother from Milwaukee.

Mesdames Fred Fox, Kreib and Siebenharr are visiting relatives in the southern part of the state.

Mrs. Milo Lowell was on the sick last week.

Henry Simonson was a Grand Rapids visitor last week where he traded his motorcycle for a twin cylinder auto cycle.

Fred Fenske bought Alf. Alm's hay loader last week.

Geo. Dawes and family attended the funeral of Mrs. Dawes' sister at Seneca Corners Wednesday.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

SIGEL

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Buchen of Milwaukee who have been visiting at the Paul Kroll, and J. C. Matthews home for the past month, returned to their home last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Trossen and sister, Clara Matthews, returned home Tuesday after spending a week at Two Rivers visiting at Mr. Trossen's old home. They were accompanied home by Clara Trossen of Two Rivers and Albert Schmith of Milwaukee.

Miss Hazel Lunday of Pittsville returned home Tuesday after a two weeks visit at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Matthews

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Bautz spent Sunday evening at the Matthews home.

Clara Trossen and Al. Schmith went to Pittsville Sunday to visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Trossen and family.

Alfred Demitz departed last week for his home at Irma having been a guest at the Berg home.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Krosholm returned on Monday of last week to Hancock, having spent a week visiting at the Newman and Kronholm homes.

Mrs. Forstrum of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is visiting at the C. Kronholm home this week.

Miss Selma Hedin left on Thursday for Sherry where she will be employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bruse left on Thursday for Merrill where they will visit a few days while enroute to Rockford, Illinois.

Harold Stark of Plainfield was a week end visitor at the Kronholm home.

Axel Quist of Milladore Sundayed with friends here.

Miss Ingrid Burgeson, who has been visiting her parents here for two weeks departed on Wednesday for Duluth, Minnesota, where she will again be employed.

Subscribe for the Tribune.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Carlson left on Thursday for Eau Claire, having spent a week at the A. Carlson home.

Peter Moberg of Grand Rapids is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mrs. Em. Kronholm is home from Merrill where she has been visiting relatives for a few days.

Teddy Lindquist is employed at the J. Worlund home.

John Lund of Port Edwards came here on Tuesday to visit at the August Oleson home for a week.

Mrs. John Quist and children are home from Milladore where they have been visiting relatives for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sandwick and daughter, Alice, left on Wednesday for their home at Knife River, Minn., after a two weeks stay at the Gust Anderson home.

Misses Esther and Edith Krooks left on Thursday for their home in Michigan after a pleasant visit at the John Hedin home.

Edwin Berg of Grand Rapids is spending the week here.

Miss Huldah Hollstrum who is employed at Biron, spent last week at her home here.

C. E. Boles of Grand Rapids was a business caller here on Thursday.

Miss Mary Coleman returned to Grand Rapids, Michigan, last week after an extended visit at the Sam Nystrum home.

J. W. Franson and wife of Grand Rapids visited with Mr. and Mrs. W. Sprafka over Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Ecklund and children of Grand Rapids are spending the week at the A. Newman home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Blomquist are home from Junction City where they have been guests of friends for a few days.

Vincent Brostowitz went to Green Bay on Sunday to accompany his daughter and Mrs. Peter Brostowitz home who have been in St. Vincents hospital for some time. Both ladies are much improved in health.

Vincent Brostowitz expects to move to Grand Rapids within the next three weeks to make his future home.

Miss Emilie Johnson is visiting relatives at Grand Rapids this week.

Lee Nordstrum of Grand Rapids, spent Sunday in our midst.

Axel Pearson is seen around our neighborhood with a pleasant smile on his face just because his wife presented him with a baby boy last week. We congratulate them in the possession of their first born and best wishes for future welfare.

Miss Esther Sandwick has returned to her home at Knife River, Minn., after visiting friends here for a length of time.

Albert Peterson left on Wednesday for Wausau where he went to consult a physician.

Jim Massie departed last week for his home at Duluth, Minn., having been a guest at the Burgeson home for a week.

Ernie Maew of Grand Rapids is employed at the Berg home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Coombs of Sherry visited friends here over Friday

Dave Sharkey of Biron is employed at the O. Hollstrum home during haying.

Mrs. John Worlund is caring for Mrs. A. Pearson who is ill.

Anton Jones had a runaway last Thursday. The horses were caught at the Matthews place by Chas. Blomquist who had taken one his horses and followed them up.

Misses Edith and Ruth Blomquist returned home on Monday after spending the Fourth and a few days with friends.

Subscribe for the Tribune.

ALTDORF

Last week we failed to mention the death of Christ Ehlert, one of the old and highly respected residents of Seneca Corners, which occurred on July 4th. Deceased was 88 years, 11 months and 12 days of age when he died. The funeral services were held on Sunday from the Seneca Corners Lutheran church, Rev. Gieselman officiating. From there the remains were taken to Grand Rapids and shipped to Milwaukee for burial.

TOWN OF GRAND RAPIDS

Miss Bessie LaVigne, is visiting at the Henry Glebke home for several weeks.

Henry Glebke was re-elected school director at the meeting held last week. This is Mr. Glebke's third term.

There is plenty of water on the marshes, in fact too much. Haying is all the go and take it all around there will be a good crop of rye, potatoes etc this year.

Hay For Sale.

—Well cured marsh hay may be had on McGirr ranch on R. R. 6, at $6.00 per ton. Help promised to load. 2t. pd. adv.

Some men who pray may have real faith
And true belief, and yet
They always pray for twice as much
As they expect to get.
—Cincinnati Enquirer

SETTLE NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

The press bulletin of the Wisconsin Advancement association contains an intresting contribution to the discussions of the cost of living. The cost of living will continue to advance, it argues, so long as Americans persist in going to distant points for the extention of agriculture. Indicating that this is what has been done in recent years, it is stated that during the decade between 1900 and 1910 the improved lands in the New England states cropped nearly a million acres and those of the Middle Atlantic states nearly one and a half millions, while in the northern states east of the Mississippi the increase was but two million and a quarter acres. This means a net loss in this part of the country of 67,859 acres of cropped land. This, the bulletin remarks, appears to be a small acreage, and in comparison with the total acreage of the country it is small. But within that decade the population of the states in question increased more than 6,000,000, or 21 per cent.

The conclusion reached by the bulletin writer is as follows:

It is easy to see that a reduction of over 20 per cent in the comparative food supply will have a material effect on the cost of living. It is not sufficient that lands have been under cultivation at some distant point, for there are freights to pay—and even on that basis the increase in population of the whole country has been much greater than the increase in acreage. What is needed is more land under cultivation in the states where the bulk of the people are, and Wisconsin is one of those states.

Without doubt the building up of the farming district of northern Wisconsin will help to keep down the cost of necessaries of the life in southern Wisconsin and all adjacent territory. Further than that it will add to the fundamental condition of American materia prosperity, by the creation of thrifty farming establishments where heretofore has been laud waiting to be redeemed to usefulness by the industry of man. The settlers of Northern Wisconsin will be consumers as well as producers, and their patronage will swell the volume of business of the southern section of the state. Settle Northern Wisconsin! —Evening Wisconsin.

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES TO COLORADO, UTAH, CALIFORNIA AND NORTH PACIFIC COAST

—Go west now, while the low, round trip, summer tourist tickets are on sale Variable scenic routes to choose from. Favorable stopover privileges. Liberal return limits. Modernly equipped trains from Chicago daily via Chicago and North Western Ry. make convenient connections with service from all points on this system. For rates and full particulars apply to ticket agents. —3t.

A Boston judge asserted that, except in extreme cases, he will not permit a divorcee to resume the title of "Miss." He wants to protect future husbands of divorced women from making a mistake, so to speak.

The woman who marries a poet is the original answer for an optimist.

July 10 Aug. 6
Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court

In the matter of the estate of Henrietta Craney, deceased.

Letters testumentary on the estate of Henrietta Craney, late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Amanda Hauson by this court;

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1914, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Henrietta Craney, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Henrietta Craney deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of February 1914, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1913.

By the Court,
W. J. Conway,
County Judge

J. J. Jeffrey,
Atty. for Estate

July 2 July 23
Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors

State of Wisconsin, Wood County. In County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick Nash, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Patrick Nash, late of the town of Sigel, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to L. M. Nash by this court;

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the 5th day of January A. D. 1914, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Patrick Nash deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Patrick Nash deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1914 and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims for said creditors to be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of date hereof.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1913.

By the Court:
W. J. Conway
County Judge

June 25 July 16

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, In County Court

In the matter of the estate of Carl Jensen Johnson, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Carl Jensen Johnson, late of Wood County, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Anton D. J. Johnson by this court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 5th day of January, A. D. 1914, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Carl Jensen Johnson deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Carl Jensen Johnson, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1914, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1913
By the Court,
W. J. Conway
County Judge

J. J. Jeffrey,
Atty. for Estate

June 26 July 30

Circuit Court, Wood County, Wis.

Otto Eberhardt, Plaintiff,
—VS—
Delos Craddock, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin; to the said defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons exclusive of the day of service and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

GOGGINS & BRAZEAU,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
P. O. address—Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

Great is the Buckwheat.

This modest flowering plant makes but a poor showing in our annual crop returns—some 10,000,000 bushels, perhaps. As a grain it figures insignificantly, outside of New York and Pennsylvania. But it is to be noted that the honey bee is aware of its peculiar virtue, preferring alone the white clover to the buckwheat blossoms. Farmers who keep bee hives know this and plant patches of the grain.

Wise as the bee is the man who awaits the honey from the hive, the flour from the buckwheat; then follows the griddle cake.

Its time is at hand. It goes with sausage or Philadelphia scrapple There are such distinct American products that one reads with keen sympathy in the latest life of the expatriated genius, Whistler, how he was so devoted to buckwheat cakes that "he insisted almost at the price of friendship that others share his enthusiasm.' How could others be expected to do so born outside the buckwheat belt? Wretched, homesick artist.

Other countries are blessed with special foods, from the caviare of Russia to the macaroni of Italy, but they are beyond the pale, pitiably ignorant of what they miss and of what we are about to enjoy. In America there is nothing sectional about the buckwheat cake; it springeth up as a lowly flower, and, in the common taste for it, is to be likened only to the unpretentious pumpkin pie.—Philadelphia Press.

THE OPEN DOOR SILOs AND PAT. DOOR FRAMES FOR Stone, Concrete or Brick Silos. "THE HANDIEST FRAME BUILT" BUILT BY VESPER WOOD MFG. CO. VESPER, WOOD CO., WIS.

AUCTIONEER

I have had 10 years successful experience in this kind of work and will be pleased to serve you in such capacity at any time

C. H. Imig, Rudolph, Wis.

I also have a number of pure bred and high grade Holstein bulls for sale.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Kellner Coal Co.

Coal and Wood

Don't Forget US when you need anything in the line of fuel

Telephone 305

Good Farm For Sale.

—An 80 acre farm in the town of Sigel, 7 miles from Grand Rapids. R. F. D. One half mile from cheese factory and school. 42 acres under cultivation without a stump, 20 acres pasture, balance timber. Good 7 room brick house, 36x36, barn and other buildings. Will sell with or without stock. Easy terms. Buyer can take possession at once. Call on me and get my price. No agents. Good price if sold at once.—2t pd

Address R. R. 4, Grand Rapids, Wis., Box 87.

A Snap in Farms

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

40 acres, 4 miles from Rib Lake, Taylor county, on good road, good frame house, large barn, small clearing, small creek, close to school. Price $1,350.

40 acres, 9 miles from Rib Lake, Taylor county, in large settlement, 12 acres cleared of which half is stumped frame house 16x22, addition 12x14, also a saloon building about 24x40 (1 story), barn and outbuildings, some timber, good land. Price, $1,600.00. Part cast and terms on balance.

80 acres, 2½ miles from Rib Lake, Taylor county, 20 acres cleared of which 12 acres are free of stumps, land all fenced, 8 room frame house with stone cellar (this house is worth $1,500), log barns and some other small outbuildings, considerable timber. Price, $3,300.00. Part cash and time on balance.

Will consider residence property in Grand Rapids in exchange.

JOE McNAMEE

Write or call 519 Love Street. After 6 p. m. telephone 412. 7 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

THIS

is the time to order your next winter's Coal. The price will advance 10 per cent before winter.

We have a large stock of Summer Wood at $1.75 per cord. Call 416 or 54

Bossert Coal Co.

Phone 416 Residence 54

THE BREAD LINE OF A GREAT CITY AT MIDNIGHT.

—does not contain men or women who have good business education. Be self-supporting first. Eight thousand five hundred employed graduates of the W. B. U. prove that it is the great business school of the Northwest. Chartered by the State. 23rd year. We do not care how old you are, how young you are, what education you have or have not, we can prepare you for success if you are in earnest. Many of our graduates have earned their way through college after graduating from the W. B. U. Others who went into business are now earning from $5,000 to $10,000 per year. Many of these had only a common school training. Our catalogue contains the proof. It is free. Special Offer now open. Three months tuition free. Ask all the questions you want to.

Address:
LEIGH TOLAND, President,
Wisconsin Business University
LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Doing Them Up.

"I wonder what that Chinaman is doing up so late."

"Shirts, I suppose."—Exchange.

The Way He Came.

She (coyly)—How did you come to propose to me? He—By street car, darling.—Boston Transcript.

Right.

Teacher—Who can tell me what sailors live on? Willie Bright—Water, most of the time.

Got Thinned Out.

Hewitt—But I thought you had a fat job? Jewett—I guess it struck some obesity cure.—New York Press.

Discord.

"Do they have music at this hotel?"

"By no means; only an orchestra."—Judge.

This is an age of speed mania. Even the seasons fly by with accelerated pace.

EVERY BABY

Born in Grand Rapids and vicinity receives a financial start in life at

The Citizens National Bank

When the name and date of birth of the child is given us, this bank will issue a 3 per cent interest bearing SAVINGS BOOK containing a deposit of ONE DOLLAR. With this SAVINGS BOOK goes a nice little HOME SAVINGS BANK for the accumulation of dimes, nickels and pennies. When the savings amount to a DOLLAR or more bring the bank in and have it opened and the amount placed to the credit of the baby in the Savings Book.

Citizens National Bank

Capital and Surplus - - - $110,000.00.

"A Bank for All The People."

PROTECTION

You want to accumulate more money for the protection of YOUR FAMILY and for YOUR OWN OLD AGE—that's natural. None of us want to be dependent upon others during the later years of life when we no longer have earning power.

NOTHING COMPLICATED about our Bank Account Plan. NO RED TAPE. It is the most practical plan yet devised for the conserving and protecting of one's income. Start an account with any amount and let us prove the truth of this assertion.

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wis.

Capital and Surplus $200,000.00.

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Young? Yes---the oldest Ford is just ten years young---this month. And its youngest brother is the choice of the lot ---a better car than those we built not long ago and sold at nearly twice its price. Big production makes the Ford price low.

More than 275,000 Fords now in service—convincing evidence of their wonderful merit. Runabout, $525; Touring Car, $600; Town Car, $800—f. o. b. Detroit, with all equipment. Get interesting "Ford Times" from factory, Dept. F, Detroit; Ford Motor Company. Huntington & Lessig, Agents, Grand Rapids, Wis.

BACKACHE IS DISCOURAGING



"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Backache makes life a burden. Headaches, dizzy spells and distressing urinary disorders are a constant trial. Take warning! Suspect kidney trouble. Look about for a good kidney remedy. Learn from one who has found relief from the same suffering.

Get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Harris had.

An Ohio Case

Fred W. Harris, Jefferson, Ohio, says: "For ten years I suffered from kidney trouble. I had constant backache, showed symptoms of dropsy, and became so bad I was laid up in bed. After doctors had failed I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me completely."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

The man who cannot write often makes his mark in the world.

Young women, big feet in white boots can be seen a block away!

There are always two sides to a question—the wrong side and our side.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. Adv

Women is the salvation or the destruction of the family.—Henri Frederic Amiel.

What man seeks in love is women; what woman seeks in man is love —Arsene Houssaye.

Ever Think of This?

"Why don't women dress sensibly?"

"If they did, half the industries of the world would go to smash."

Her Faith.

"My dear woman, are you an altruist?"

"No, ma'am; I'm a hardshell Baptis'."

Surprising Information.

"So your little boy is in the hospital?"

"Yes; the doctor said he would have to have his asteroids taken out."

"My stars!"

Exception.

One evening the guests were all seated around the table earnestly talking on an important topic. Little Frank came running in shouting: "Papa, papa!"

"Hush, Frank, little children should be seen and not heard."

Frank subsided into silence and pensively sucked his finger. Later his father said: "Well son, what did you want to say before?"

"Just that the bathtub was overflowing."

John Sent a Proxy.

We are having such a carnival of crime in Cleveland nowadays (according to certain papers) that a lady daren't go to the door to meet the postman unless she is armed to the teeth. It is told of a Lakewood woman that she heard a slight noise, or thought she did, the other night and said to her husband:

'Oh, John! There are burglars in the house!"

"Well, see what they want," grunted John, only half awake.

"But you must go down!"

"No, you go down. No gentlemanly burglar would dare strike a lady!"

Old Love and New Rug.

Here's the overheard conversation that made the day seem more springlike:

"Those people next door to us have been married a long time, haven't they?"

"Perhaps they have. But their honeymoon isn't over yet."

"How do you figure that out?"

"Well, it was awfully sloppy last night. But when he came home she made him step inside and kiss her before she told him to go back on the porch and wipe his feet."

"Well, honey, would you——"

"No, I wouldn't! We've got a new rug!"

Really First Sunday School.

It is often stated that Robert Raikes was the founder of the first Sunday school at Gloucester, England, in 1780. The fact is that the first Sunday school was established by Ludwig Hoecker in 1740 at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. This was forty years before the work of Mr. Raikes. Mr. Hoecker's school was for the religious instruction of the children of the neighborhood. Among other methods employed he wrote Bible verses upon cards, which the children committed to memory. Later he had the cards printed. Mr. Hoecker died in 1792, after a long and useful career.—Christian Herald.

CUBS' FOOD

They Thrive on Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry and well-nourished baby that is fed Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong, healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on and is also a delicious healthful food for grown-ups as we have discovered in our family."

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health. "There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Cases of Alice Clement

True Stories of the World's Greatest Woman Sleuth as Told by Herself to Courtney Riley Cooper

Kidding the Kidnapers

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

ALICE Clement was going home—home after many miles of wanderings, home with the satisfaction of knowing that the quest she had been on had been successful. She had crossed the seas on this quest, she had traveled the countries of ancient Europe—she had been through difficulties and dangers; but they had left upon her youthful, almost childish face, no damaging mark. It used to be my standing expression to tell Alice Clement that she grew younger every day. And now, as we sat in the parlor car of a fast train to Chicago, I repeated the stock worn phrase, and she laughed, as she always did.

"That's because you are growing old about twice as fast as any one else in the world," she cried. "I suppose the next time I see you you will be hobbling along on a stick and wearing a beard down to your knees."

I looked out at the station clock and noticed that there remained a half hour before time for the train to leave.

"Considering that," I said, "won't you take pity on me and tell me what sent you to Europe?"

She seemed to debate a moment with herself and looked at me once or twice with that teasing expression I have come to know so well.

"Suppose," she said, "I told you the story of a piece of paper, a blind woman and a castle in Italy?"

"A what?" I asked, vaguely.

"More than that," was her answer; "but I will let it come in my story.

"I picked up the paper one morning to read the brief notice that the Italian section of town near Chicago avenue was somewhat excited over the disappearance of Rosita Cassanelli. Rosita, it seems, had started to confessional at the Holy Name church Sunday morning at about seven o'clock. She did not enter the place of worship, nor did she return to her home. The case was plain, according to the newspapers—the Black Hand!

"Some way that case interested me. I saw the captain and gained permission to work on it. An hour later I was in the little store of Antonio Cassanelli, obtaining from him in fiery Italian sentences what he knew about the kidnaping of his child. That was but little. Rosita had been there and now she was gone. Any enemies? Antonio shook his head and spread his hands. Any chance for ransom? The Italian smiled vaguely at me and pointed to his meager stock.

"It is all I have," he said.

"Yet large sums of money are not always sought by the men who steal children in Little Italy. To some, one hundred dollars means a vast amount. It was the time of the year when every lodging house harbored scores of laborers driven in by the cold weather from work in the railroad camps. They needed money, they were not particular as to how they got it, and the stealing of human flesh represented the best way of making a living.

"I left the little store and wandered along the street which I believed Rosita had walked on her way to church, asking questions through the Italian policeman who accompanied me, as we went along. At last I found what I sought, a little child who had seen Rosita talking to three men who had stopped her. That was all the child knew, with the exception of the fact that she had seen one of the men take an envelope from his pocket, tear the flap from it, scribble something and then hand it to one of his companions, throwing away the empty part of the envelope.

"The child could give no description of the men, nor did she see them lure Rosita away.

"But I had what I sought—the chance of a clue and, together with my companion, we began the search for the piece of envelope. We knew there was only a small chance that it could tell us anything; but we must take that chance. Slowly we walked along the street, our eyes searching here and there, staring at every bit of paper, meeting disappointment after disappointment. At last I gave a little cry and leaped forward.

"A flapless envelope lay wedged between an ash barrel and a rickety shed. I seized it and eagerly sought some bit of writing that I hoped might be there. But I was disappointed.

"Yet there was something about that envelope which made me think. The paper was heavy and of the best quality. The shape was not that of the ordinary envelope purchased in our American stores. I held it to the light and then turned to my Italian friend, my face showing more of interest than a case of this ordinary kind should breed.

"'Defeo,' I said, 'Could there be any such thing as a kidnaping society?'

"'What do you mean?' the policeman asked.

"'I mean an organized band of kidnapers, who have grown wealthy through the stealing of children and the holding of them for ransom?'

"Defeo laughed. 'There can be most anything in Italy,' he said.

"'Well,' I mused, 'if this is the case of a society, the kidnaping has paid well enough to insure the owners of the business in the buying of the best of everything, stationery included. Beyond that, there seems to be a Latin mixed in it. Read this'—I handed him the envelope and watched his face as he held it to the light.

"His eyes grew wide in astonishment. 'The house of Immeo!' he said.

"'Rather familiar, eh?' I queried.

"'One of the oldest houses of Italy,' he answered. And then burst forth:

"'It is the big graud mistake!' he cried. 'How do we know where the envelope came from? That little kid, how did she know?' He shrugged his massive shoulders. 'It is all the one big grand mistake,' he added.

"'That's what I am going to find out about,' I answered. 'Mr. Immeo, or whatever his name is, may belong to a very aristocratic family and have his watermarked stationery and all that, but just the same he may be doing a little kidnaping on the side for pocket money. I guess that that is about all, Defeo. I think I can handle things alone from now on. Oh, by the way,' I called, as the policeman started away, 'if you happen to see a blind woman who is led by a little girl in this neighborhood please walk the other way. I have an idea she may want to do her begging when there are no policemen around.'

"Defeo looked at me and winked solemnly. We had worked together before.

"That afternoon when I left the detective headquarters for my home my plans were all made. Too many times had I seen the efforts of the police to catch those who demanded ransom fail because they were working against heads that were wiser than theirs. I felt sure that should the kidnapers return Rosita they would not do so until they had sent a man ahead with a decoy child to determine whether the coast was clear. It was this decoy that I planned to furnish, and the child was to be my own little girl.

"That night a plodding, stumbling woman, led by a little child, made her exit from the apartment ordinarily inhabited by Alice Clement, and made her way to the Milton street section of Little Italy. She whined as she walked along, calling attention to the fact that she was blind since birth and begging of whomever she passed. At last the dingy lights of Milton street showed and she grasped more tightly the hand of the little girl who led her.

"'Be brave, honey!' she whispered, 'and whatever happens, remember that your every move is watched and guarded. No one is going to hurt you.'

"That woman was myself; the child was my daughter. Our quest was to find the man who would see in my little girl the very child they needed for my decoy. Dive after dive we entered, and through lowered lights I searched the faces of the ones I saw there. The hours went by, but nothing happened. We returned to our home at midnight, tired and excitement worn, but with no more information than when we had started. And the next day brought us a surprise. Antonio Cassanelli had received no threatening letters, no requests for ransom. That night we started forth again, with no better results. Still the mails remained quiet, still Antonio heard nothing concerning the child. A week went by and I was becoming discouraged, disheartened, and was plying the Italian section of the city with my little girl for the last time. Antonio had given her up as dead. I had almost given up the case as hopeless. Suddenly, however, as we started to leave an ill-smelling saloon, I struggled hard to repress an involuntary exclamation. Two men were sitting at a table near by. At the elbow of one I discerned an envelope the same in size and texture and color as the one I had found at the spot where Rosita Cassannelli had been kidnaped. I noticed it bore writing and the stamp of having come through the mails. I pressed hard on the hand of my little girl and urged her forward. With true instinct she went toward the men, giving her begging plea as she walked. They turned to her with a sneer and shook their heads, but I did not care. Under a fold of my dress I had swept the letter and held it with clutching fingers.

"An hour later two Italians sneered and shook their heads at the hundreds of questions which were being shot at them in my rooms at detective headquarters. They knew nothing, they said, and they could tell nothing. They never had seen the letter which lay before them, nor did they know of such a person as Count Immeo. Midnight came and we gave up hope of drawing from them any thing that would lighten the mystery of why a count apparently wealthy should attempt to steal the child of a poor Italian shopkeeper. We sent for Cassanelli and we questioned him. He shook his head and stared moodily before him, but gave us no information. I turned to the captain at last.

"'I guess I go to Europe,' I said half hopefully.

"'I guess you do,' was his answer, as he again picked up the letter and stared at it. Written in a practiced Italian hand was this message: 'Enclosed is the five hundred lira. By tomorrow we shall be safe on the sea and thea to Immeo. Heaven bless you my men. (Signed) Roderico.' That was all but, it held forth to me a thousand conjectures, a thousand surmises each more wild and more varied than the other.

"Every word, every letter, was a blazing question mark. Why?—Why?

"Why should a count come to America, steal the child of a poor man and pay gladly for it? Why should he then seek escape across the sea and bless the men who had aided him?

"It was almost certain that he would not go to his estates in Immeo. I must trail him, track him from country to country. That night I left for New York. In Liverpool I found he had gone to London, in London I searched and struggled to at last learn he had departed for Edinburgh. The child was with him. Then I knew that he was leaping from city to city even as a rabbit leaps from clump of grass to clump of grass to evade his pursuers. Edinburgh led to Chantilly, Chantilly to Paris. There for two weeks I lost him. Then came the clue which sent met to Berne. It was in the shadow of the snow-capped Alps upon a little rustic bridge which crossed a tumbling mountain torrent that I found the man that I had chased so many thousand miles.

"Deep set of eye, kindly of feature, tall and aristocratic in appearance, he was somewhat different than the man whose description I had followed. He led a little girl as he walked along talking to her playfully, patting her hands now and then, and once in a while lifting her joyously into his arms and kissing her. That little girl was Rosita Cassanelli—but what a difference! The ragged clothes of the slums had changed to ones of the finest texture. A golden necklace from which was suspended a great glowing amethyst encircled her neck. Shoes of the finest make were on her feet. Every item of her dress and appearance were of elegance. For a moment I hesitated, unbelieving that this could be the person I had sought, that this could be the girl who once lived in the narrow confines of Chicago's Little Italy. At last I started forward and bending as though to tie a vagrant shoe-lace, whispered the name of 'Rosita,' into the child's ear.

"A frightened look crossed her countenance and she seemed to cling more tightly to the hand of the man by her side. Count Immeo looked downward and I rose to meet his glance.

"'Well?' he asked, and there was anger in his voice, 'what do you mean by frightening the child?'

"I smiled at him. 'Does her real name easily frighten her?' I asked.

"'Her real name?' A perplexed frown showed on his forehead.

"'What——'

"'What do I mean by calling her Rosita?' I asked.

"'Rosita?' he almost gasped.

"'Exactly,' I answered, 'the letter you wrote from New York enclosing five hundred lira as payment for the kidnapping of this child was fortunate—or unfortunate—enough to fall into the hands of the police. Now, count,' I said showing my badge, 'I would like to know why you kidnapped the child of a poor shopkeeper and brought her here to Switzerland bestowing upon her every affection, yet knowing that you risked prison in doing so.'

"The man had turned pale. He stood for a moment regarding me in wonderment, his arms encircling the form of the little girl as if to shield her. The eyes seemed to sink further back into his head than ever.

"'You followed, then?' he asked huskily.

"'That is evident,' was my answer, 'and I am liable to follow farther unless I gain the information that I seek. More than that, there may be a little that money was not forthcoming the woman who was my wife would know the secret of my life. I paid him, the blackmailer—he went away smirking and called down upon me the blessings of the heavens, but I knew he would come again. A month and he was back smirking in the same old way, rubbing his hands together in anticipation of the money he was to get from me; hinting in his sinister manner that it was either the money or my happiness. Again I gave to him—again and again and again. He became a leech. His face followed me in my dreams and I knew that I must either pay him or he would tell, tell everything to the woman I loved. A year went by—two—the baby came, and still Cassanelli hung on drawing from me month by month the money that was sapping my resources. At last he showed before me and his face had lost the smile. "Fifty thousand lira," he said. "Fifty thousand?" I gasped. "Fifty thousand" was the cold reply. "I have lost much in games of chance—I am sick—I need much money."

"'It was more than I had—far more—and I begged with him, pleaded with him, but always the same answer greeted my every entreaty: "Fifty thousand lira or I tell."

"'In a week,' I begged.

"'Tomorrow' was his answer. That night I gritted my teeth and went before my wife. Trembling, I told her what I had striven so hard to conceal from her. My breath seemed to c[atch] in m[y] throat and my lips, my kn[ees] my wh[ole] being shook as with a palsy. Word by word I forced it out and then like a condemned man awaited her answer. I screamed when she gave it—screamed with the greatest joy I had ever known. I leaped forward and clasped her in my arms—I covered her face with kisses. I wept, yes, wept like a child, in the fullness of my gratitude.

"'She had forgiven me! What did I care now what Cassanelli threatened? The one person for whom I cared had heard and had forgotten. I laughed the next day when he told me that he would give me no more time, laughed in his face and dared him to injure me. I threw him out of the house and stood smiling at a window, watching his upraised arms and listened to his fevered curses. was free! Free!'

"The face of the man before me had lightened and become almost exalted, as he told his story. But now the features grew saddened again and the words came more slowly.

"'A week later the baby was gone. I knew where. I knew also that if I set the police on the trail that death would be the result. I was playing against a man who had vengeance as his object in life now, and I could do nothing that would further his anger against me.

"'God,' he burst forth, 'the agony of it.'

"'The days and nights we spent just staring ahead, just wondering whether she were living or dead! Waiting for the information that we felt must come to us some day. The fiendish exulting letter that would tell us how she died! Ten times I started for the police but my heart gave way. I found a way to reach him with the news that I was endeavoring by every way I could to raise the money. Some way or other I managed to keep a vague track of him and at least I found he had left for the States. I learned where he was in Chicago. No; I did not call the police. I was afraid even then of the mischance that would end my baby's life. I schemed, I watched, I plotted—and one day there came the chance I had waited weeks for. I took it. I got my baby back by the same means by which she had been taken away from me! I stole her!

"'And now,' he cried out as he whirled and faced me, the trapped beast showing in his countenance, 'take her away from me if you can! I will fight you! I will fight every one—for her! Arrest me—throw me in prison, but I will still have my little girl with me! You can't take her away from me!' he almost screamed. 'You can't—you can't!'"

Miss Clement looked at me with a smile in her eyes.

"Well?" I asked.

"That's all," she answered.

"And after traveling all those miles you believed this man?"

"Certainly," was her reply, "after I had cabled the information which caused Cassanelli to confess."

She looked up suddenly. "Court Cooper," she said, "you'd better be saying good-by and getting out of this train or you will be buying a ticket to Albany. It's just half a minute before leaving time."



WITH TRUE INSTINCT, SHE WENT TOWARD THE MEN, GIVING HER BEGGING PLEA AS SHE WALKED.

NOT LIVING UP TO ADVICE

Matron's Actions as Husband Phoned Didn't Coincide With Her Talk to Fair College Grad.

"I don't know what to think," said the college graduate.

"It's the first admission of the kind since you got your diploma," said the old maid.

"What to think about what?" asked the matron just turned thirty. Her mouth was down at the corners and there was a wronge-for-women look in her eye.

"About marrying. Dave is beginning to insist on marrying just as I am beginning to see that I have some future ahead if I work out by myself."

"Don't hesitate a minute," said the matron just turned thirty, and brought her teeth together with a noticeable click. "What can you do better than anything else?"

"I am interested, you know, in celestial mathematics."

"Then go in for it. Go in for anything that has the word 'celestial' in it. It sounds promising. It may lead you into heaven. Marrying won't. There's no use to pretend that it will."

"You said last week," began the old maid, but the matron just turned thirty wouldn't let her go on.

"I am talking seriously now," maintained the matron, "and as one woman to another I am telling this young thing that a woman who expects marriage to bring satisfaction is following an ignis fatus. Men are all very well for down town, but the woman who looks to a man to make life seem worth while is a woman who is fated for a grand awakening—"

The telephone bell rang then, and while the matron just turned thirty answered it the two regarded each other with looks that said that they were astonished at her and commiserative of her. Then her voice at the telephone came on to them in languid cadence: "Why, yes, I suppose I can go. O, yes, I suppose I want to. Really. You surprise me. From the way you rushed off this morning I should hardly have thought— Yes, but what made you forget? You have missed—Ye-es. I have, too. You old darling! All right, then, hurry home. I'll be ready."

She came back from the telephone to the two who had listened in conscienceless attention. "Jim and I are going to have a little celebration tonight," she announced, shamelessly. "It's our anniversary."

"You hadn't mentioned it before," said the old maid."

"No—he—we—it slipped our minds this morning." She went out of the room then, red but radiant.

"If you really want any advice about marrying," said the old maid, turning on the college graduate, "you will have to come to us single women. You can't believe anything the married ones tell you. They are here today and there tomorrow. Their conclusions about matrimony rest upon no surer base than whether or not their husbands remembered to kiss them good-by this morning. They haven't any perspective. It takes an old maid to be a president of a congress of mothers, and it takes one to illuminate the subject of matrimony for the young and undecided."

"Turn on your searchlight. Let's have the illumination."

"O, all that it comes to is that each woman has to decide for herself," said the old maid.—New York Evening Post.

Result the Same.

"I can't lend you $10 today, Tewksley. Come around tomorrow."

"But I'm told you won't be here tomorrow."

"Oh, that's all right. Come around anyway."

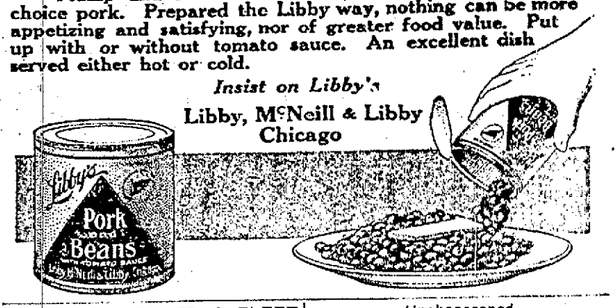
Libby's Pork and Beans

Delicious - Nutritious

Plump and nut-like in flavor, thoroughly cooked with choice pork. Prepared the Libby way, nothing can be more appetizing and satisfying, nor of greater food value. Put up with or without tomato sauce. An excellent dish served either hot or cold.

Insist on Libby's

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago



CAVALRY CAPTURED A FLEET

"Horse-Marines" Figured in Incident of War for the Independence of South America.

The Llanero of South America lives on horseback; trades buys and sells on horseback; and during the war with Spain, the Llaneros contributed much toward achieving the independence of both Venezuela and New Granada. In "Up the Orinoco and Down the Magdalena," Mr. H. J. Mozans tells of an occasion when it was necessary for Bolivar's army to cross the Apure, in order to engage Morillo. But Bolivar had no boats, and the Apure at this point was wide and deep.

The Spanish flotilla was guarding the river at the point opposite to the patriot forces. Bolivar was in despair Turning to Paez, he said, "I would give the world to have the Spanish flotilla; without it I can never cross the river."

"It shall be yours in an hour," replied Paez.

Selecting three hundred of his Llanero lancers, all distinguished for strength and bravery, he said, pointing to the gunboats, "We must have these fleaheras or die. Let those follow who please." At once spurring his horse, he dashed into the river and swam toward the flotilla. The Llaneros followed him with their lances in their hands, now encouraging their horses by swimming beside them and patting their backs, now shouting to scare away the crocodiles, of which there were hundreds in the river. At last they reached the other side, and sprang from their horses' backs on board the boats, headed by their leader. To the astonishment of every one who beheld it, they actually captured the entire flotilla.—Youth's Companion.

ECZEMA BURNED AND ITCHED

203 Walnut St., Hillsboro, Ill.—"My child had a breaking out on the lower limbs which developed into eczema. The eczema began with pimples which contained yellow corruption and from the child's clothing they were greatly irritated. They seemed to burn, which made the child scratch them, resulting in a mass of open places. They made her so cross and fretful that it was impossible to keep her quiet. They caused her to lose much sleep and she was constantly tormented by severe itching and burning.

"I tried several well-known remedies, but got no relief until I got a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which did so much good that I got a large quantity that cured her in ten days after she had been affected for two months." (Signed) Mrs. Edith Schwartz, Feb. 28, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Similarity.

Jackson—Whew! That's some cliff!

Johnson—Seems to fascinate you.

Jackson—Yes. That's the way my desk will look when I get back.—Judge.

Natural Instinct.

"Why does the average legislature seem to be opposed to women voters?"

"Because it likes to do all the talking itself."

Matching Her Style.

"That giddy young matron across the street has bought herself an electric machine."

"Of course, it is a runabout."

Chafing Hives.

This troublesome skin affection is difficult to diagnose at the outset. Be on the safe side, therefore, and whenever the skin is irritated use Tyree's Antiseptic Powder immediately and avoid further trouble. 25c. at druggists. Sample sent free by J. S. Tyree, Chemist, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

Proof Positive.

"Is Smith really in love with his wife?"

"I have known him to ask for a second piece of her angel cake."

Resented.

"Did you get a fright when you were married?"

"Sir, do you mean to insult my wife?"

Contrariwise.

"So you had trouble with your workers in the ice fields?"

"Yes, they were perfect hotbeds of discontent."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

"Coing False Moneys."

"Binks appears to be a hopeless dreamer."

"Yes; he spends most of the time trying to realize on the silver lining of clouds."

Its Suggestions.

"There is one kind of weather in which a professional crook hates to get busy."

"What kind is that?"

"Muggy weather."

Their Place.

"Where are your master's spats?"

"You'll gin'rally find 'em where the missus is, sir."

Unchaperoned.

The poet invited the young lady to lunch in the bachelor apartment. Holding wild horses back was tame compared to holding that young lady back on the morning of the event. At last, at ten o'clock, she was allowed to go. As five winters and summers had been the extent of her sojourn in the world, a chaperon was considered unnecessary. The poet determined that his little friend should have just what she wanted for lunch and permitted her to order everything. Was it any wonder that the luncheon consisted of dill pickles, boiled tongue, potato salad, cheese, hard-boiled eggs, raisin cake, bananas, cream puffs, ice cream, and a few more incidentals? When mother heard and after she had emptied the castor oil bottle, she declared that never again would a child of hers lunch with a poet without a chaperon.

Fair Speed.

Wistfully he gazed out to sea, and for a long while sat motionless, watching the restless waves. Then again he turned to his fair companion, and took her hand in his.

"Molly," he pleaded, "will you marry me? Once more I ask."

But Molly shook her head, her cheeks dimpling in a fascinating smile.

"No, Jack,' she said; "for the twelfth time this hour I tell you I will not."

Jack rose to his feet.

"Oh, well," he sighed, "after all, twelve knots an hour is not bad speed for a little craft like you."

She Obeyed Orders.

A lady had invited to dinner an old friend who had lost her nose in an accident. Taking her young daughter aside before she arrived, she cautioned her to be careful to make no remarks about Mrs. Hill's nose, as she was very sensitive about it. At the table Ethel, who had been studying the guest's face in apparent perplexity, turned inquiringly to her mother and asked: "Ma, why did you tell me to say nothing about Mrs. Hill's nose. She hasn't got any."

The Reason.

"Why is Hamlet such a popular play with actors?"

"Because that is a play where the ghost is sure to walk."

American golf sticks the best in the world.

The difference between genius and insanity is that the latter gets three meals a day.

ALBERTA

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

THE PRICE OF BEEF

IS HIGH AND SO IS THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

For years the Province of Alberta (Western Canada) has been the ranching country. Many of these ranches today are fenced in fields and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these fields, wealthy. Inc. in increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

Free Homestead

of 160 acres (and another as a preemption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient, markets splendid, in short Alberta is a good all round province of Alberta. Send for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

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Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3.

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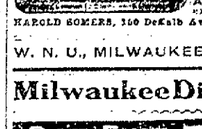
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LASTING CURE.

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placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers, or direct express paid for $1.00.

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Milwaukee Directory

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Wisconsin Pharmacal Co. Manufacturers Milwaukee, Wis.

FALSE THOUGHT OF ROMANCE

Sad and Dismal Tale of a Young Man and a Lovely Damsel Who Sold Soap.

Love came at first sight to the young man when he saw her. She was behind the soap counter, dispensing perfumed soap to those who wished to buy it, and she was all his impressionistic fancy favored in woman.

Her face was adorable. Her hair was coiled bewitchingly. Her slender fingers were deliciously pink. Her dress, being neat and inexpensive, revealed an economic nature, while a necklace prevented the aspersion of parsimony. The young man, just from college, with high intellectual notions and yet sensible opinions as to necessary thrift, believed her to be his affinity. He knew that, taken from the department store and placed in the social environment that was his, she would scintillate and charm.

He determined to have a word with her—to please his ears with the music of her voice; for he was sure her voice must be musical. Elsewhere he would have waited for the conventional introduction; here, where she sold soap, the matter of meeting was made obvious. He approached.

"Will you let me have a five-cent bar of soap?" he asked—which, though commonplace, was as good as anything else for him to say.

She smiled angelically, revealing poetic, pearly teeth.

"We ain't got no five-cent cakes," she told him; "them in the case is ten an' twenty-five."

He t[u]rned away. His romance had died a[s]uming.

Furniture Coming.

Steel [f]ixture for offices and factories [p]laced i[n] during the next ten years, entir[e]ly purchased [a]mant that now being made from [o]r Oshk[o]cording to an official of the [r]ented in [t]al equipment manufacturi[n]g in the United States.

A[l] ture and fixtures are fire[p]re sure and [e]re economical, building[s] at Daly's th[e]ers are discarding the old-fashioned wooden equipment and installing steel in many of the new buildings.

The use of this material also enables the floor space of the average factory to be increased, and lower rates are given by insurance companies when this class of furniture is installed.

Heard at the Opera.

"I think she is losing her voice."

"Possibly, but I'm afraid it will last through this performance."

RUDOLPH

Mrs. Matilda Elliott and Evelyn Crotteau are entertaining their cousin Mrs. L. Juneau, Jr., of Spokane, Wash. at the home of the former at Rudolph

Lee Akey's home up on the farm was struck by lightning last Tuesday and was quite badly wrecked. Mr. and Mrs. Akey were just ready to start for the farm when the storm came up but staid at the home of his father until the storm had passed over and were fortunate in not being there.

Albert Peterson and Ila Marseau went to Mosinee Wednesday where they visited friends. Ila was the guest of her sister Mrs. F. Gokey.

Gladys Ratelie returned home on Wednesday from a few days visit in your city.

Joe Steinberg was in our town today taking orders for hosiery.

Parties from Nekoosa will cut the hay for A. J. Kujawa.

Julius Krepsbach's children have the measles.

Mrs. C. Gouchee, a former resident of Rudolph, but now living in Pennsylvania, spent several days the past week visiting old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Omholt are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy born July 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Kujawa of Stevens Point are visiting at the home of their son.

We are pleased to note that Mrs. A. J. Kujawa is able to be about again

Mrs. Peter Akey was confined to her bed a few days with neuralgia in her head and neck.

Mrs. Louis Juneau of Spokane, Wash., arrived Thursday to visit Mrs. Geo. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilday and two children of Madison, who lived on a farm near Rudolph station, have been out on a trip in their auto and called on old friends a few days the past week. Monday they started on their return trip.

Peter Hillebrand of Manitowoc left for his home Monday after spending a week at the Joseph Casper home.

Misses Katherine and Christine Cooper and Mr. Hillebrand were Sunday guests at the Anton Wirtz home.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Crotteau and children of your city were Rudolph visitors Sunday.

Wm. Bade was confined to his bed Friday and Saturday.

Mesdames L. Livernash and G. Elliott spent a couple of days in your city visiting friends and relatives.

Rollin Clark and family of Coloma, Arthur Rockwood and family of the Rapids, spent Sunday at the W. J. Clark home.

Mose Sharkey's new house is progressing rapidly. It is all framed and the rafters are up. We understand it will be brick veneered.

The horse auction held here on Saturday seemed to be a financial success. Out of 59 horses 38 were sold. Some are nice young broncbos that had never had a bridle on, so those who bought them will certainly have lots of fun. One man who bought a fine looking team started early Monday morning to return them to the auctioneer in Stevens Point.

Miss Irene Tinnman of Grand Rapids visited her aunt Mrs. Frank Whitman a few days the past week.

Mrs. J. Bowker came home Saturday night from Winchester, Mich., where she visited her daughter Mrs. Henry Carew. She will return some day this week.

We had a hard electrical storm this evening. No damage was done as heard of yet.

Misses Fern and Estella Allie returned to their home in Irma Sunday noon.

SOUTH RUDOLPH

The horse sale which was held at Rudolph station last Saturday met with good success as they sold nearly all their horses and they were all sold for a reasonable price. There will be another sale at Stevens Point.

Everybody is busy making hay which is a fairly good crop.

Will Kuter has about 25 acres of good tame grass which he will sell at a bargain.

Joe Kuter has about twelve acres of good hay for sale at a very reasonable price so if in need of some good hay you better call on him and make a deal.

There will be services at the M. E. church at Rudolph every two weeks the next meeting to be held on July 27th.

Family Life in Paris.

In France infidelity on the part of the husband is considered to be not so much a crime as a weakness. This remark really applies to Paris alone, and is not applicable to France as a nation but I have stated the general fact because what we are after is an understanding of the French point of view, and for the present Paris must be taken as representative of all France, tho often it is not.

In Paris you may find the "menage a trois," that curious condition of complacent connubiality which French romancers love to depict and Anglo-Saxons love to read about; it exists, but it is rarer than French novelists would lead one to suppose. Senators, deputies, undersecretaries and men of wealth and position in and out of public life take under their protection women of the stage, actresses or singers, or it may be that the protege has not even the stage as an ostensible means of livelihood and is frankly a demimondaine. You may see these men with these women in public places on the streets, at the race courses or at restaurants. The relationship is notorious; often no attempt is made to conceal it. The man's family must know it, but rarely is there any resulting scandal.

These are true facts, but it is equally true that the Frenchman surrounds his home with a sanctity that we would regard as austere, and he protects his family with a zealous care that we would look upon as rigorous to the point of tyranny. Friends do not "drop in upon" a French home after our manner. They do not stay unexpectedly to dinner; they are not invited to make long visits or to spend the night when in the city instead of going to a hotel. Women do not have the fredeom of the house because the wife is their friend; men do not call without invitation because the husband is their intimate. Strangers or mere acquaintances are not entertained in the home of a Frenchman.

To all the outside world the French home presents an air of formality that strikes the Anglo-Saxon as cold, but I venture to assert that nowhere are there happier homes or more of them than in France, and nowhere are the relations that exist between the various members of the family more cordial, respectful, considerate and affectionate.—Smart Set.

The traditional fool and his money are lucky ever to have got together in the first place.—Puck.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK

Harvesting is the order of the day in these parts.

Mrs. Louis Wollert and daughter, Nettie, were Grand Rapids shoppers Monday.

Mrs. Cora Brown and children of Spring Creek are visiting at the S. W. Brown home this week.

Israel Jero and family were callers at the Fred Holmes home at Big Flats Sunday.

Roy Boyles and family of Nekoosa were here visiting the lady's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown over Sunday.

J. D. Spears has moved his saw mill up to the old Bengerman place where he is sawing lumber for the farmers.

Thomas Brown is working at the saw mill.

Miss Gladys Potts is sick with the mumps.

SOUTH ARPIN

Mrs. Krause and Mrs. Scheuneman called at the Keup home Sunday.

The ladies of the Arpin Lutheran church will give a carpet rag social Saturday evening, July 26th, at the Chas. Keup home, to which everybody is invited. The ladies are requested to bring a lunch for two and a ball of carpet rags with their names on the inside.

Mrs. Huebner and children left on Saturday for Milwaukee where they will make their future home.

Leon Keup, the five year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Keup, who broke his arm last Sunday evening is getting along nicely.

Wm. Thiempke and family spent Sunday at the Wm. Schmul home.

KELLNER

Lightning struck the Lutheran parsonage and G. H. Munroe's store one day last week. Little damage was done.

W. H. Witt is making preparations for erecting a new dwelling house and a new hardware store.

Mrs. A. Panter and daughter Miss Laura of your city spent Sunday with friends and relatives in our burg.

Mrs. F. Timm of Lindenwood, Ill., and Mrs. J. Nelson of Oregon, Ill., are visiting at the Henry Plahmer home.

The epidemic of measles is reported to have left the country.

Mrs. F. Kroger has returned from the Riverview hospital of your city and is improving rapidly.

The new bridge over the Four Mile Creek is again open to traffic.

This year's crop of rye will be ready for harvest again in a short time.

Fred Getzlaff shingled his big barn last Sunday. Shingling seems to be a popular pass time for Sundays.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
That I cannot eat green fruit,
What is life without cucumbers,
Vinegar and salt to suit?
—News Letter.

Proud of His New Clothes.

A town in Rhodesia is not generally a town, declares Mrs. M. L. Woods in "Pastels Under the Southern Cross." A few scattered shops, a broad road deep in red dust, down which a sudden miscellaneous herd of blacks occasionally pours, constitute a town. Of these natives, Mrs. Woods gives the following description:

They are collected from all parts of Rhodesia, from Portuguese territory, even from Nyasaland. Dressed in anything and everything, they come pell-mell, grinning and chattering, some like young colts, bounding into the air as they go. These happy fellows are probably rejoicing because they are being sent to some mine where certain of their friends and relations are already working.

This is the native as he appears entering on his term of service at the mines. I once saw a group of black men who had completed their term of service and were on their way home. They were serious, dignified, conscious of clean and complete costumes, consisting of shirt and trousers and a hard straw hat. Each had his neat bundle and his gaily painted wooden box.

We were once appreciative witnesses of the home-coming of such a miner at a wayside station. A party of relatives and friends had come from the kraal to meet the returning one, all innocent in their nakedness and rags. The plutocrat surveyed them with a scandalized eye; coldly he waved their salutations and endearments, obviously too shocked and pained to appreciate them. Then he withdrew from the platform to the foot of a neighboring tree, and beckoned his bewildered friends to approach. In a few minutes, before the eyes of the passengers in the train, he had clothde his whole party with decency, and surely, in their eyes with splendor. Then, and only then, did he condescend to return their greetings; and, exceedingly joyful, all marched off together in the direction of their kraal.

Last of a Race of Kings.

In the charity ward of a hospital in St. Petersburg there died of cancer a few days ago, the last of a dynasty of famous kings. This pauper was Michael, prince of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Syria, aged fifty-four. With him perished the family of Lusignan, which had been reigning monarchs for many centuries.

Prince Michael was the only son of Louis de Lusignan, who was driven from the throne of Cyprus by the Turks in 1821. He had intrusted his vast treasures to the Patriarch of Constantinople, but the Turks confiscated these and appropriated them to their own use. In the war for the liberation of Greece the prince tried to regain his throne, but in 1827 he had to flee to Russia, where Czar Nicholas gave him a commission as captain in the army.

Prince Louis fought in the Crimean war, but the result of this war was disastrous to his hopes. When Greece regained its independence the throne of the newly created nation was twice offered to Prince Louis, who refused it.

Napoleon III took up Prince Louis' cause and Count Debussy made a formal contract to supply him with the necessary means. He expected to wring from the Turkish government about $250,000,000. But the Franco-Prussian war resulted in Napoleon III being driven from the throne of France and once more the hopes of Prince Louis to regain the throne of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Syria were dashed to the ground.

In 1884 Prince Louis died, leaving his only son nothing but aspirations and a royal name. Prince Michael was then 24 years old. He lived almost as a recluse, but never gave up his hopes. Those who knew him considered him a crank because of the strange costume he always wore. This consisted of a Russian army overcoat with gold buttons on which were the three crowns of his kingdom.

Blind Spot in Every Eye.

In every eye there is a little spot that is totally blind. Young eyes, old eyes, sharp eyes, dull eyes—all of them even the most perfect, have, in each retina, a little round spot which is wholly blind both to brightness and color. This spot is located just at the point where the optic nerve centers, and is approximately one-twelfth of an inch wide. Several interesting experiments can be made to prove the presence of this blind spot. For example, cover the right eye with the hand or a bandage and gaze with the left steadily at a point on the wall or screen about seven feet distant. Let another person be seated against the wall on your left hand side, in such a position that his forehead is on a level with the point at which you are gazing, and his nearer cheek about twenty inches distant from it. Do not turn your eyeball, but gaze steadily as at first, and his face will entirely disappear, and the wall will seem to be perfectly blank. If you spread a sheet of paper on the wall and note the points at which a pencil moved back and forth by another person appears and disappears, you will be able to make an accurate map of the blind spot as projected on the wall. Another experiment is performed by painting nine large letters in three vertical columns of three letters each, upon a sheet of paper at such a distance and in such a position before the eye that the central letter of the square falls within the blind spot, while the surrounding eight letters are still visible.—Christian Herald.

Gas at Small Expense.

In some parts of Holland the farmers have taken the hint from nature, and as the result have their own gas plants. On the drained marshy land, below the sea level, natural gas is quite plentiful, and plants have been installed to put it into practical use. The installation comprises a well, into which water from the soil filters, with a gas generator placed therein, this extracting the gaseous properties from the water and conducting them to a reservoir containing a supply for the house. The gas thus obtained provides all the wants for cooking, heating and lighting in the house or any other part of the farmyard. After the plant is once installed, which is at a small expense, the cost is absolutely nothing, and the quality of the gas is said to be particularly good.

"Well—aw—would you—aw—tell me what noospaper you—aw—represent—aw?"

"I don't represent any newspaper," answered the artist. "I design comic postcards."—Tidbits.

Rattlesnakes are rated this year at $3.00 each. Wonder if the snake in the grass would pay?

Lenient to the Offender.

Judges were very considerate in the old days. Lord Brampton, in his Reminiscences, relates a story illustrating this.

Baron Martin, a famous English jurist of the old school, whose native leniency and sense of fun often placed him at the mercy of the very men he was trying, was once about to sentence an old offender charged with a petty theft.

"Look," said the baron, with an assumption of severity: "I hardly know what to do, but you can take six months."

"I can't take that, my lord; it's too much," said the prisoner, respectfully but firmly. "I can't take it. Your lordship sees I didn't steal very much, after all."

The baron indulged in one of his low, chuckling laughs before replying:

"Well, that's verra true; ye didn't steal much," he said. "Well, then, ye can tak' four months. Will that do —four months?"

"Nay, my lord, but I can't take that either," was the reply.

"Then tak' three."

"That's nearer the mark, my lord," the prisoner said, approvingly. "But I'd rather you made it two, if you will be so kind."

"Verra well, then, tak' two," said the judge, with the air of one who is pleased to have done the right thing at last. "And mind, don't come again. If you do I'll give ye—well, it all depends!"

Old Wedding Day Customs.

Superstition never clustered round any episode of life more than that of the wedding day, especially in olden times.

Then it was customary for the bride to present her future husband with a bunch of rosemary, tied up with ribbons, on his first appearance on the wedding morning. This was supposed to insure his love and loyalty, and to make her happy forever.

In Yorkshire the old superstition still abounds that nothing more unlucky could happen than for a newly made bride to leave the church by a different door from that by which she entered.

Another quaint custom, for which there is no known origin, is that practiced in some of the midland and northern counties. This is to ring a merry peal of the church bells at the first reading of the banns of an intending matrimonial couple. It is called the "spur peal," which in old Anglo-Saxon means simply "ask."

Of course it is well known that it is the height of luck for the bride-to-be to dream of fairies the night before the actual ceremony. So much was this idea believed in that many girls would peruse fairy tales before going to sleep.—Answers.

BAR THE FIT FROM COLLEGE.

Traditional Requirements are Unfair to Many Persons.

I suspect that we are likely to underestimate the number of naturally fit men, now barred out of college by the traditional requirements, who could readily enough prepare themselves to enter with quite as promising an equipment as that possessed by the regular highschool candidates. They are to be found in every walk of life. Some are on farms, many are teaching rural schools, others are clerking in banks and commercial offices or working at the trades. These promising men should not merely be welcomed. They should be sought out. All colleges, and especially those connected with state universities should bear torches in the search. It is a phase of conservation which transcends in importance the conservation of the forests, the water powers and the coal. Why should there not be "state surveys" for this higher object, something after the plan proposed by Jefferson for the discovery of geniuses in Virginia?

Not all naturally bright youth will desire to enter the professions, and this is well, for they are needed in the other walks of life also and will ever be found in goodly numbers, as now, in business, in the trades, on the farms. Those preferring these occupations should prepare themselves at the vocational schools or in other effectual ways. The college course would be open to them for the purpose, but they would be expected to pursue it under the severe intellectual regimen prescribed for those who are looking forward to the professions.—Joseph Schafer in the American Review of Reviews.

Broiled Ripe Tomatoes.

There is much difference in the solidity of tomatoes. Some have large cavities and others are more solid and pulpy. Select the solid and pulpy ones for broiling. Cut them in halves, or if very large, in three slices. Lay them cut side down in a greased wire broiler and cook quickly over the coals, turning when brown.

Remove to a hot platter and serve with creamed butter, mixed with salt, paprika and lemon juice.

Crystal Palace Pudding.

Put one heaping tablespoonful powdered gelatine into a saucepan, add one cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls sugar, and two tablespoonfuls cornstarch mixed with half a cupful milk. Boil eight minutes, stiring all the time. Remove from the fire, add half teaspoonful vanilla extract and yolks of two eggs, mix well and pour into a wet mold. Turn out when set and decorate with whites stiffly beaten up.

NEW WAYS OF EVANGELISTS

Departure From Old Time Methods Has Been Made in Busy New York Streets.

They certainly have speeded up the gospel wagon hereabouts. Every one has seen the old fashioned noon day evangelist at work. He usualy stands upon a soap box, he is sometimes aided by a bunch of singers whose voices need immediate patching, and he is always earnest, but often regrettably greasy. Also, a good many of them have the habit of passing the hat by proxy before the wary audience can make its get-away. The most elaborate old time outfit only ran to a cottage organ in a wagon. This always wheezed and the organist only knew the sad tunes—with a universe full of joyous melodious to pick from. They don't do it that way any more. Street Evangelism is on the first speed, along with everything else. Every noon nowadays an up-to-date entertainment committee can be seen from the windows of the Times Star office at work on Madison square, says the New York correspondent of that paper. The evangelist rides to his daily task in a taxicab and when it is his time to speak he stands on the front seat and steadies himself by holding to the drivers head. In the cab are from three to five good-looking women—and do sing. Sometimes they are accompanied by a cornetist who is a real artist. They sing regular songs, too, with a gospel flavor and at a quickstep. Sometimes they us megaphones pointed upward at the windows of the surrounding skyscrapers. Heads jam those windows the moment the first note is heard. There isn't anything cheap or commonplace or sordid in the outfit. The women are well dressed and have good voices. The speaker is always witty and eloquent—and he is just as earnest, even if his coat does fit and his collar is dandruffless. When the noon hour is over they ride to there homes in the taxi. It is a departure from the accepted rules of street evangelism—but isn't it like New York?

Raised Rolls.

Warm raised rolls may be placed on the luncheon table that were mixed in the morning; they may even be baked and cooled before serving. Scald two cups of milk, add a level teaspoon of salt, three-quarters cup of butter and cool. When luke-warm add one whole yeast cake dissolved in a little cold water and flour enough to make fairly stiff dough. Kneed long and well, then cover and let rise very light. Mold and shape into rolls, place in buttered pan and let rise. Bake in a rather hot oven.

Subscribe for the Tribune.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grocery Department

A Few Specials for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 17-18-19

49 lb. Victoria Flour and 1 silver plated Teaspoon Free	$1.37
7 bars Price Maker White Soap, this soap is as hard as a rock	25c
5 pound package White Bear Rolled Oats with prize	23c
XXXX Coffee, the pound	18c
Good Luck Tea, (¼ and 1 lb. pkgs.) and one aluminum potato masher free with each pound	38c
Candy, a fine line of fudge candies at per pound	10c
Standard and S. M. Smoking Tobacco, 143 pkgs., per pkg.	7c
Jello or Tryphosa, the package	23c
6 bars Fels Naptha Soap for	11c
Peanut Butter, the pound	6½c
Geo. Washington Corn Flakes, the package	

Try our 10c line of Canned Goods—Extra Good Quality.

Peas, 2 pound cans
Pears, 3 pound cans
Plums, 3 pound cans
Corn, 2 pound cans
Tomatoes, 3 pound cans
Beans, wax, 2 pound cans
Sauerkraut, 3 pound cans
Berries, 2 pound cans

In Our Paint Department, third floor, you will find Good House Paint at $1.10 per gallon—Good Barn Paint at 75c per gallon.

Visit our Crockery Department, third floor—many good bargains.

Johnson & Hill Co.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.



This 9c Sale Offers You a Practical Lesson In True Economy

Now 9c ordinarily doesn't mean much, at least the usual buying ability of a nickel and four pennies. But 9c now has more and greater buying power than you have probably ever seen 9c put to. We've stretched 9c to double and triple the ordinary size. DO YOU WANT 25c WORTH OF MERCHANDISE FOR 9c? We have it and are going to give it to you during our 9c Sale in order to boom up the dull hay days. We do not confine these 9c Bargains to any particular department—practically every department is included in this Bargain Sale. Bring 9 pennies and get the bargains.

Sale Starts Friday, July 18 and Ends Tuesday, July 22



Popular sheet music worth 25c sale	9c
1 dozen Grand Rapids View cards for	9c
2 yards fancy striped gingham worth 20c sale	9c
Fine India linen worth 13c sale	9c
Good size Turkish towels, per pair	9c
Ladies' belts worth up to 40c sale	9c
Infant's embroidered hood, worth 25c sale	9c



All silk ribbon, worth up to 25c sale	9c
Oriental laces, worth up to 25c sale	9c
Embroideries worth up to 25c sale	9c
4 spools Kloster silk (takes place of silk) for	9c
2 metal black combs for	9c
6 pairs good tubular shoe laces for	9c
A 15c tooth brush for	9c
Child's colored parasols for	9c
2 silver plated tea spoons for	9c

3 yards figured challies, (fast colors) sale	9c
2 yards calico, good quality, fast color for	9c
Wash lawns and dimities worth 15c sale	9c
Double width checked dress goods worth 15c sale	9c
36 inch curtain swisses for	9c
Baby shoes, soft soles, all sizes sale	9c
2 yards percale, 28 inches wide for	9c
Ladies' black hose worth 15c sale	9c
3 spools good machine thread for	9c
3 spools Belding Bros. sewing silk for	9c
Misses sun bonnets worth 25c sale	9c

Boys' suspenders, worth 15c sale	9c
Men's suspenders worth 15c sale	9c
Men's white hemstitched handkerchiefs sale	9c
Boys' silk neck ties worth 15c for	9c
Boys' chambray waists worth 20c for	9c

We will give a 25% Discount on Men's and Boys' suits during this 9c sale.





2 Pounds granulated sugar for	9c
3 Big boxes parlor matches for	9c
Grandmas washing powder (large package) sale	9c
3 bars pearl white soap for	9c
4 bars Calumet soap for	9c
10 quart galvanized pails for	9c
Grape nuts per package for	9c
Cream of wheat per package for	9c
2 lamp chimneys for	9c



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SECOND FLOOR BARGAINS

2 Rolling Pins for	9c
A big jar of prepared mustard worth 15c sale	9c
3 Tin pie plates for	9c
Men's leather half soles, sale	9c
A good pad lock for	9c
2 Lamp burners sale	9c
A big China salad dish worth 25c sale	9c
2 Curtain rods for	9c
A 6 quart granite kettle for	9c
A 6 quart granite sauce pan for	9c
A blue and white granite pudding pan	9c
Silver plated knife and fork for	9c
2 enameled drinking cups for	9c
2 packages garden seeds for	9c
K. C. Baking powder worth 15c for	9c
2 bottles bluing for	9c
2 packages starch for	9c

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All Ladies' Trimmed Hats of this season's make, trimmed with fancy ribbons, flowers and feathers, will be sold at HALF PRICE.

We will give a 25% Discount on all Ladies' and childrens Coats and Ladies' Dresses, all this seasons styles.

